

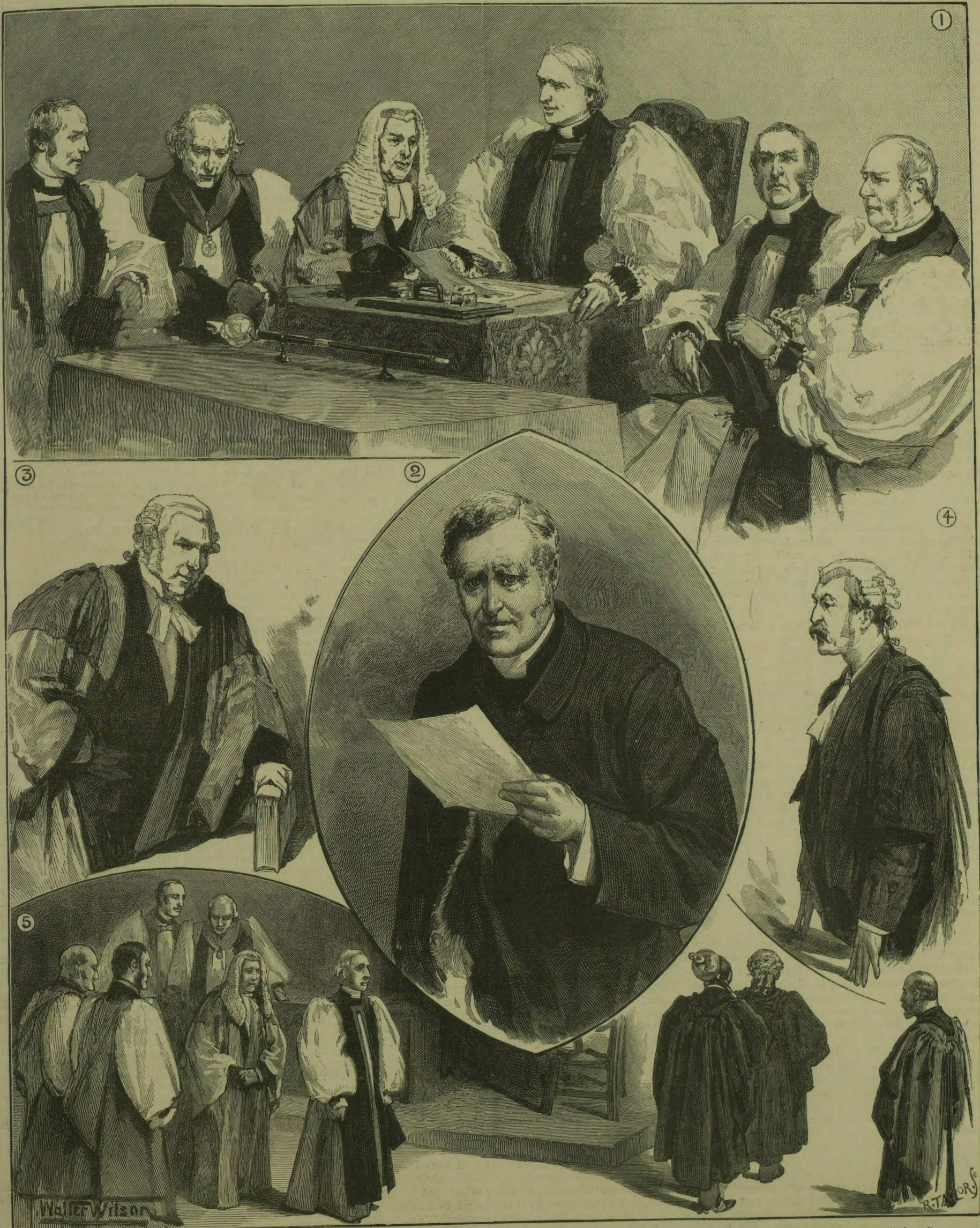
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1889.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS } SIXPENCE.
AND EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6½d.



1. The Court, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Salisbury, with the Vicar-General, Sir J. P. Deane.

2. The Bishop of Lincoln enters a protest.

3. Dr. Tristram, Counsel for the promoters of the suit.

4. Sir Walter Phillimore, Counsel for the Bishop of Lincoln.

5. The Court adjourns.

CITATION OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN BEFORE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AT LAMBETH PALACE.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY JAMES PAYN.

A great physician has been comparing the intellectual powers of wild ducks and tame ducks, and has given the palm to the former. He asserts that it has "a mental sprightliness and spontaneity," with which, indeed, the manner of serving it at table (with lemon and cayenne) seems to have some affinity. The tame duck, on the other hand (served with stuffing, though some genteelly term it "violet"), the doctor pronounces inert and slow, and, as respects intelligence, a quack. Whether this conclusion can be pushed further in the same direction as regards the human race, is doubtful; there seems little difference as to brains in the individual the ladies call "a duck of a man," whether he be wild or tame; but our philosopher draws from the above, and similar sources, some important deductions. He says that it is a physical fact that when brains, whether of duck or man, fall into disuse, a certain rust comes over them, like "the rugged corrosion with which we are familiar on flint and steel." Nay, that even in thoughtful persons the brain wastes away when they leave off thinking. Like a mahogany table, they require friction—which is the reason why people who live solitary lives in country places become so deadly dull. This bears hard upon hermits, and persons who like to "commune with Nature" and shun the society of their fellow-creatures. Still, I hope it is possible for persons who don't go out to dinner-parties to retain some rays of intelligence. It is not necessary to keep the brain posted up to the last view upon blue china or bimetalism in order to preserve it from decay; only, it must do something. The doctor points out that the business man who retires from the City, or the professional man from his calling, without other interests to engage his attention, runs a great danger of getting brain-rust. It is not sufficient for him to turn up the weeds on the lawn with a garden spud, or even to scientifically chronicle the hours of sunshine; these employments will not save him from prematurely sinking into his dotage. This verdict is an interesting one to all of us, and affords some comfort to those to whom the blessing of leisure in old age is denied. It is better to toil, even though we may feel a little weary, than to lose our wits in an aimless competition with the members of the vegetable world.

Old customs are said to "die out," to fade and flicker and fail, like the light of a candle; but this has not been at all the case with St. Valentine—his taper has been "blown out" all of a sudden. Last year, though one heard rumours of his health not being quite what his friends would wish it to be, no apprehensions were entertained about him; and now he is gone for ever. On Feb. 14 last the morning post was not two minutes late, which I have known to have been delayed on his account as many hours. No one seems to know why "the connubial of Saints" has vanished. He was too blithe and pleasant not to have had his enemies, and some say it was cards that caused him thus to levitate: he could not stand the rivalry of the Christmas and New-Year cards. One has certainly noticed of late years that, as if seeking to avoid their cheap competition, valentines have become much more substantial and expensive. Well, I am sorry, as I am for anything that diminishes our not very ample stock of public pleasure. A few years hence we shall read of "the true red-let day" without understanding its meaning. We shall not know of what Bishop it was once so charmingly sung—

All the world's thy diocese;
The whole rising generation
Is thy loving congregation;
Enviably indeed thy station;
Tithes cause thee no reprobation;
Dean and Chapters no vexation;
No one wishes thee translation,
All decree thee consecration.

Sweet, oh, sweet's thy visitation,
And Paradise thy confirmation.

What a kindly soul it was who wrote those lines! And yet he was a critic. Never had one of that race so keen an eye for beauties, however minute, or such a desire to discover them! "There's an art in pies," he says, "in raising crusts as well as galleries." Even when he has been ridiculing an album and its contents, he repents of his cruelty—

Alas! why sit I here, committing jokes
On social pleasures and good-humoured folks,
That see far better with their trusting eyes
Than all the blinkings of the would-be wise?

And yet this genial, gentle poet is forgotten, as a few years hence will be his favourite Saint.

An agreeable writer has recently given us a description of the "back-number" periodical shop, where the orange of the *Cornhill* becomes a trifle mouldy and our magazines generally illustrate the mournful truth that all that's bright must fade. The contents, however, do not, of course, suffer with the cover. It is suggested that these literary relics are not purchased merely because they are cheap and pleasant reading, but from some association tender (but sometimes otherwise) in the mind of the buyer. That *The Illustrated London News*, for example, is sought for on account of its pictures of the past (and I should like to know why not for its letterpress?) because "our Maria is so like the Princess of Wales when she was married," or "our Jack was in that battle in the Crimea with the other heroes." Moreover, there may be a record of the public execution of somebody with whose family we are not on good terms, but whose memory we are by no means willing to let die. My own impression is, however, that some purchasers have a more practical aim. It is among these heaps of "forgotten lore" that the professional literary swindler hopes to pick up a good story which he may copy out in a beautiful hand, and sell to some trustful editor as (literally) a novel production. It is quite curious how many of these rag-and-bone pickers there are about, and I have very little doubt that the back-number shop is their favourite dust-heap.

The nursery story about the young gentleman who had his eyes scratched out by a bramble bush, and recovered them by means of another bramble bush "that scratched them in again," has been discredited by oculists, but an incident lately chronicled at Cardiff would seem to show by analogy that there is something in it. A miner, who had been rendered deaf and dumb by an explosion of firedamp, was recommended by a doctor (presumably homœopathic) to see what a shock or two of a similar kind to that which had caused his infirmity might do towards curing it. The exact catastrophe could hardly be repeated—since it would have involved another disturbance in the coal trade—so the patient was obliged to put up with "shots" in a colliery, at the sixth of which he recovered his hearing. Speech was still denied him, but a local missionary to the deaf and dumb was so good as to put him into a passion, and the struggle to express it in suitable terms brought back the use of his voice. What makes the case more interesting is that the miner (who is, of course, of age) at once went to a registrar and married a dumb girl: a proceeding that may have been dictated by the noblest unselfishness, or a shrewd idea that a wife is none the worse for the absence of a tongue. There is no knowing whether the want of vowels in the Welsh language may not have had something to do with this marvellous case, for it is certainly not consonant with medical experience in England. I am a little deaf myself, and should like to know if there is anything in it; but "explosions" and "shots in a colliery" sound (even to a deaf man) a little alarming: perhaps one could begin with a Waterloo cracker, or a few fog-signals?

It behoves those persons who are in favour of some National Protection for the Lake District—which is our noblest recreation-ground—to keep their eyes upon what will be doing in Parliament this Session as regards Thirlmere. Whatever harm has been done to that beautiful lake by the operations for supplying Manchester with water, has been done of necessity. The Corporation has behaved liberally and with the best intentions, both as regards the public convenience and the preservation of the picturesque; but in the early stages of the Bill, and with the object of conciliating certain innkeepers, it undertook to carry a high-level road along the western bank of the lake, which would be necessitated only in the event of a depth of 50 ft. of water being required, instead of the 20 ft. which is found to be sufficient. The innkeepers want it, because it would form the excuse for a char-à-banc drive round the lake, at so much a head; but nobody else wants it. The existing road on the eastern side is a very good one, while the one proposed on the other would spoil the beauties of Bull Crag, Falcon Crag, and Raven Crag, and be of no utility whatever. The Manchester Corporation, who have instituted a ferry, and are prepared to make an ordinary carriage-road on the western bank where the cart-track now runs, seek to be relieved from their undertaking to make the high-level road; and it is most earnestly to be hoped that their prayer will be granted. The Lake District Defence and the Commons Preservation Societies are unanimously in their favour, as should be the case with all those who wish to see Thirlmere kept free from unnecessary disfigurements, the object of which is simply greed. It is, therefore, requested that no one will sign any memorial or protest against the Bill now before the House, without investigation; on the first view of the affair it might seem that the Corporation is in fault, whereas, say the Societies, "they are dealing with the public interests in Thirlmere in the most generous spirit," and deserve the gratitude of all who love our lakeland. I may also add, for the benefit of those who are inclined to be utilitarian, that the Highway Board of the district in question entirely endorses the view of the Water Company. Twenty years hence it is possible, through a much greater depth of water being required, that its original undertaking should be carried out; but at present there is no need for any such act of Vandalism.

The papers tell us—what do *not* the papers tell us?—that Delphi is to be sold. The "upset" price (as it may well be called, for the whole intelligence seems to turn everything topsy-turvy) is to be £16,000 sterling. I don't know what a Greek auctioneer will make of it; but if this property were to be disposed of at Garraway's, the news would surely "fetch" Mr. George Robins out of Hades! The whole of that "well-known eligible property," the Cave of Delphi, to be disposed of by public roup! What an advertisement that Thor of the rostrum would have made of it! The imagination, indeed, of the most sluggish student of Lemprière cannot fail to be aroused at such intelligence—

Gods of Hellas! Gods of Hellas!
Can ye listen in your silence?

Can you possibly be aware of what is about to happen? And, especially, is Apollo cognisant of this proposed sale of his family seat? What "high-handed outrage" in mere "Utica" can be compared with it?

"Let me introduce to your notice, ladies and gentlemen," one can fancy Mr. Going Gone saying, "the Tripod. To the common eye but a three-legged stool, but one compared with which your modern Planchette is nowhere. Upon this Pythia sat, when not actually engaged in business, which, as you are aware, involved contortions. Our modern philanthropic plan of sitting behind the counter was denied to her. From the 'Cave'—a charming residence in the summer months—were issued those prophecies of which nobody could make head or tail till they were fulfilled. The old inspiration (I am given by the proprietor to understand) still haunts the spot. A more admirable investment for gentlemen who are so desirous to tell us all 'What we are coming to' without being too precise, or for preachers who are prepared to fix the end of the world at an elastic date, cannot be conceived. To mere material minds I would suggest that 'the Sacred Grove' is still standing and the timber at a premium; but to a young couple fond of poetry—for here was its birthplace—it will have higher

attractions. They will not be the first pair of doves who have made it their temple. To those who are already oracles in their own circles, this offers a peculiar opportunity for enlarging their sphere of influence. Going, going, going, with immediate possession—but with associations extending to the confines of time—the Oracle of Delphi! What shall we say, ladies and gentlemen, for this little lot?"

TRIAL OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

On Tuesday, Feb. 12, the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by four Bishops, opened his court at Lambeth Palace for the trial of the charges of illegal Ritualist practices, for which the Bishop of Lincoln, the Right Rev. Dr. King, was cited to answer and to justify his conduct. These charges are that of having in the church of St. Peter, Lincoln, on Dec. 4, 1887, used lighted candles on the communion-table, such candles not being required for giving light; mixed water with the sacramental wine, and used the mixed wine and water in the Holy Communion; turned his back on the people so that they could not see him break the bread and take the cup into his hand, as directed by the rubric; permitted the singing of the "Agnus Dei;" elevated the consecrated elements; and been a party to the ceremony of pouring wine and water into the paten and chalice to wash those utensils, and then drinking up the wine and water in the face of the congregation. Dr. King was further charged with similar practices on Dec. 18, 1887, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The proceedings excited much interest from the fact that an Archbishop's Court, in which alone Bishops can be tried, has not been held since the time of James II.

The court was held in the Library of the Palace. Bookcases, filled with volumes of goodly size and antique binding, occupy the sides, and from these smaller cases jut out, forming two series of recesses. A passage, twelve feet wide, is left open between them. At the end of the room seats for the Archbishop, the Vicar-General, and the Bishops sitting as assessors had been arranged in horseshoe form upon a dais. In front of and below the dais a long table was placed for the counsel and solicitors engaged in the case; further away, three smaller tables, the ends reaching back into the recesses, were placed for the reporters. The public were allowed standing-room behind a crimson rope stretched from bookcase to bookcase.

The Archbishop, who was attended by the Rev. A. Hamilton Baines and the Rev. St. Clair Donaldson, his domestic chaplains, and Mr. Mandeville Phillips, his private secretary, was assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Salisbury. The Vicar-General of the Province, Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C.; Sir John Hassard, Principal Registrar of the Province; and Sir John Hanham, the Apparitor-General, were present. As counsel for the prosecution appeared Dr. Tristram, Q.C., and Mr. Danckwerts (Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., who is associated with them, being absent), while Sir Walter Phillimore, Q.C., Mr. Jenne, Q.C., and Mr. Kempe represented the Bishop of Lincoln. The Archbishop, having opened the court with prayer, asked the Bishop whether he had anything to say. The Bishop of Lincoln, who sat beside his counsel, rose and read his protest against the jurisdiction of the Archbishop as Metropolitan; he contended that the proper tribunal for the trial of a Bishop was one consisting of all the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, with the Archbishop. This protest being handed in, Sir Walter Phillimore asked for time to extend its pleadings. It was arranged that they should be received by the Vicar-General on Feb. 19, and the court was adjourned to March 12. We give an illustration of the first sitting of the court.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The efforts which have been made, during twelve years past, by the representative of the British Government in alliance with the Sultan of Zanzibar, with the assistance of a British guard-ship and other naval force, to check the slave trade on the opposite coast, have not been wholly ineffective. Many of the Arab slave-dhows have been captured, and hundreds of poor people have been liberated and taken care of. But we are informed by Mr. Joseph Thomson, in a recent article which he wrote for the *Contemporary Review*, that the exportation of slaves by sea, which it is proposed to suppress by the maritime blockade with the German and British squadrons, is not the only support of the inhuman system so justly denounced to public indignation. "The slaves are wanted," says Mr. Thomson, "for the transport of ivory to the coast, and for the coast plantations; while, in addition, there is a large demand for slaves among the tribes themselves." This testimony is incidentally confirmed by another writer, Mr. F. L. Moir, in *Murray's Magazine*, describing the manner in which the Arab caravan-masters, taking with them a band of Wasuaheli, armed with muskets, having marched far into the interior, purchase ivory from some native chief, and proceed to attack and destroy the village of another tribe, making slaves of the surviving inhabitants, whom they load with the ivory and drive to the seacoast, where it is offered for sale. A certain proportion of these slaves, if they cannot be disposed of on the mainland, are put into the dhows for exportation to the nearest ports of Arabia, and these are liable to capture, but their sufferings on board the dhows are scarcely less horrible than in the long march from the inland region. Sir T. Fowell Buxton, in a recent letter to the *Times*, proposes that England should now, in conjunction with Germany and France, declare slave-trading to be piracy: "Let her issue a proclamation along the coast that, after a certain date, the crews of captured slave-dhows will be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, summarily punished; and there can be little doubt that in a short time the transmarine trade will be extinct." It would certainly be justifiable to adopt this and similar measures; but we scarcely believe, for the reasons stated, they would suffice to put an end to the raids of kidnappers between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyassa and the Upper Congo. Our Artist's Sketch of a scene on board the British war-ship at Zanzibar, where some of the women released from slavery are being questioned about their history, is an affecting illustration of the reliance of these unhappy victims of barbarian cruelty on the justice and mercy of those who represent our Queen and country on the East African coast.

It is stated that a Civil List pension of £100 per annum has been granted to the widow of Mr. R. A. Proctor.

Confirmation is given to the report that the Duke of Westminster's horse Ormonde has been sold for £14,000, and will be sent out to Buenos Ayres at the close of the season.

The Marquis of Salisbury has this year again sent £100 towards the funds of the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor, of which he is a vice-president.

The name of Sir Charles Thomas Newton, K.C.B., Antiquary to the Royal Academy, is to be submitted to the Queen as recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for the current year, for his works as a man of science and letters.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Empress Frederick left Osborne on the morning of Feb. 15, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia, and the children of Prince and Princess Henry, and arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter before two o'clock. The Duchess of Albany, with the young Duke and Princess Alice of Albany, had previously left Osborne for Claremont. The Queen, the Empress Frederick, and the Royal family, and the members of the Royal household attended Divine service in the private chapel on Sunday morning, the 17th; the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Queen and the Empress Frederick, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, drove out in the afternoon. The Empress and Princesses Sophie and Margaret visited Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at Cumberland Lodge. The Very Rev. R. Davidson, D.D., Dean

of Windsor, had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Empress and the Royal family. Their Majesties, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret, went out on Monday morning the 18th. The Earl of Onslow, formerly Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and the Earl of Kintore, formerly Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, arrived at Windsor Castle, and had the honour of being invested by the Queen with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, previous to their departure as Governors of New Zealand and South Australia. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty. On the 19th the Queen appointed the Royal Commissioners to open Parliament on the 21st and to consider the Speech from the Throne.—The ladies of the Court and the Ambassadors' wives who attend the Drawingroom to be held by the Queen on the 26th are expected to wear complimentary mourning for the Emperor Frederick, as his widow will be with the Queen on that occasion.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Paris early on the morning

of the 13th, and alighted at the Hôtel Bristol. During the day he paid a visit to President Carnot. On the 14th the Prince heard the debate in the Chamber; and visited the Exhibition buildings next morning, subsequently lunching at the British Embassy. The Prince of Wales arrived at Cannes on the 16th from Paris, attended by Colonel Clarke. A large crowd awaited him at the station, including Mr. Riddett, British Vice-Consul, and Lord Brougham. His Royal Highness was cheered on leaving the station for the Reunion Club, where he occupies the same rooms as he had last year. In the evening the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge joined the weekly dinner-party at the Cercle Nautique. On Sunday morning, the 17th, his Royal Highness attended the service at St. Paul's Church. Mr. Gladstone and party were also at the service. Lord Randolph Churchill came from Monte Carlo to lunch with the Prince of Wales at the Reunion Club. Later in the day, his Royal Highness called upon Mr. Gladstone, with whom he was engaged in conversation for the greater part of an hour.



SKETCHES FROM "THE GOOD OLD TIMES," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
SEE "THE PLAYHOUSES."

On the 18th the Prince attended a memorial service to the late Duke of Albany.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Marlborough House on the 16th for Sandringham; and on the morning of Sunday, the 17th, the Princess of Wales and her three daughters, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present at Divine service at the church of St. Mary Magdalene. The Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated and preached.

By command of the Queen the Prince of Wales will hold Levées at St. James's Palace on March 15 and April 2.

Prince George of Wales left Marlborough House on Feb. 15 for Portsmouth, where he embarked on board her Majesty's ship troop-ship Orontes to join the flag-ship, her Majesty's ship Northumberland, forming part of the Channel Squadron. Prince Albert Victor arrived at Richmond, Yorkshire, on the 18th, and proceeded to Aske Hall, to be the guest of the Earl of Zetland for a few days.

Miss Emma Cons, who has been chosen as an Alderman by the London County Council, objects to being known as "the

manager of a Mission in South London." She writes as follows:—"I have nothing whatever to do with the management of any 'mission' either there or elsewhere. My work has been essentially practical. It has been to endeavour, by making the housing of the mass of the people more sanitary and comfortable, themselves more provident and temperate, and their recreation more intelligent and healthy, to make their lives more happy and better worth living."

A conference of delegates from thirty-two vestries and district boards of the metropolis was held on Feb. 14 in Chelsea Vestry Hall to consider the maintenance of main roads in the metropolis as affected by the Local Government Act, 1888. The conference passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the vestries and district boards should apply to the County Council to make orders declaring the highways communicating through various districts and thoroughfares to railway stations, &c., to be main roads.

The Academy of Art and Science, Frentano, in Naples, under the direct patronage of the King of Italy and the Emperor of Brazil, has awarded the golden medal, first class, with crown and ribbon, to Miss Annie E. Holden, daughter of Mr. Angus Holden, of Bradford, for her artistic services in

singing, rendered for benevolent and charitable purposes; and has, at the same time, elected her an honorary member of the said Academy.

A dinner was given at the Hôtel Continental, in Regent-street, on Feb. 16, to celebrate the organisation of an Association of Foreign Journalists in London. Mr. Johnson presided, and almost every country was represented.

At a meeting of the Victoria Institute, held on Feb. 18, a paper was read on "The Geological History of the Earth." The paper was by Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, President of the Royal Society of New South Wales, and described the results of the latest investigations among geologists, and gave a careful summary of the light they throw upon the Earth's history.

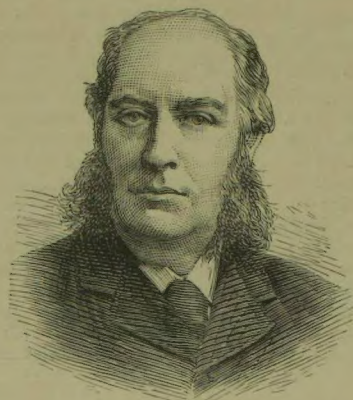
Princess Christian gave a free dinner on Feb. 15 at the Albert Institute, Windsor, to about 250 poor children, the fare consisting of meat pies and potatoes. Her Royal Highness gave another free dinner on the 19th, at the Windsor Townhall, to about 250 children, and personally assisted on both occasions in serving the repast.—On the 20th the Princess opened a fancy fair at Victoria Hall, Approach-road, Victoria Park; the proceeds to be devoted to the reduction of a heavy debt upon the new chancel of St. John's Church, Bethnal-green.



MR. T. L. CORBETT,
Clapham.



MR. W. G. LEMON,
Lewisham.



MR. J. G. RHODES,
West Southwark.



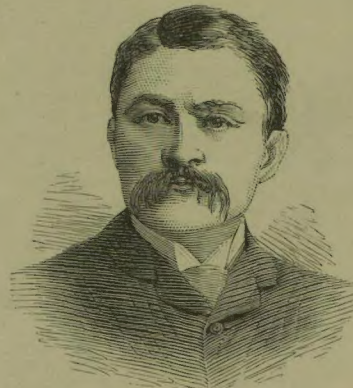
MR. V. J. WATNEY,
Westminster.



MR. F. S. BRERETON,
Lewisham.



MR. HENRY HARBEN,
Hampstead.



CAPTAIN W. H. JAMES,
South Kensington.



MR. R. S. SLY,
St. George's, Wapping.



MR. H. BELL,
Brixton.



MR. C. HORSLEY,
East Islington.



SIR THOMAS FARRER,
Alderman.



THE EARL OF MEATH,
Alderman.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.



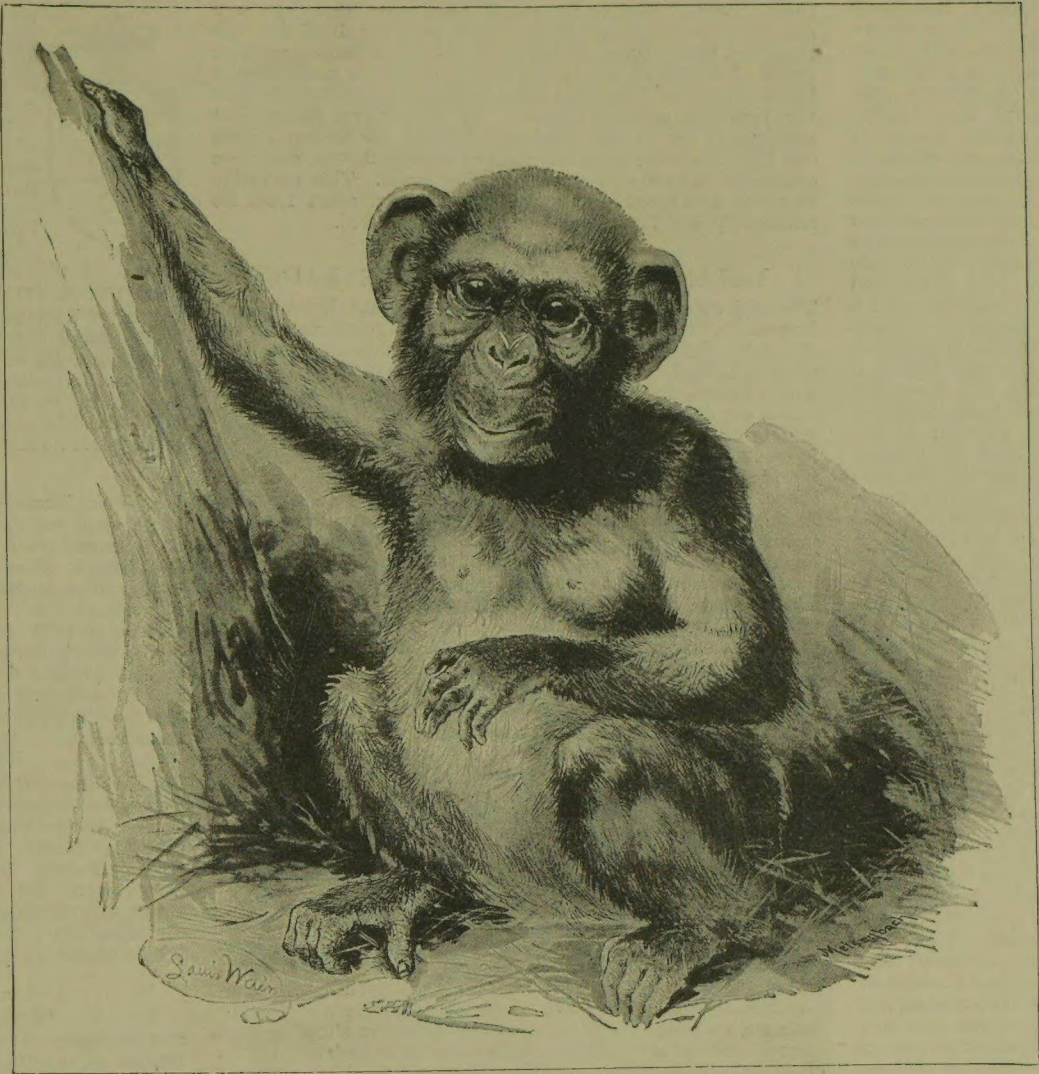
THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE: RESCUED FEMALE SLAVES AND CHILDREN QUESTIONED ON BOARD A BRITISH SHIP OF WAR.

CHIMPANZEES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

There are now two chimpanzees in the "Zoo" Gardens. One of these animals is the well-known "Sally," which arrived at the Gardens in 1883, and, fortunately, remains there, in excellent health and spirits, improving each year in mental training, and demonstrating what association with man may accomplish in the evolution of ape brain-power. Dr. Romanes tells us Sally can now apparently do a simple sum in mental arithmetic, as represented by her ability to hand to her keeper a given number of straws which has been demanded of her. There is no saying what height of culture Sally may attain, if our climate spares her beyond the short span of existence to which so many apes have been doomed.

Sally's portrait duly appeared in these pages some years ago. We now give that of Sally's "younger sister," as Dr. Slater calls the latest distinguished arrival at the gardens in Regent's Park. This pair of apes certainly represent the aristocracy of the monkey class, which is itself a group of very varied kinds. The upper circles of the monkey class include three different kinds of apes. These are the gorilla and chimpanzee, close neighbours, both in structure and in their distribution in the north-west African region. Then come the orangs of the Eastern Archipelago, and lastly the gibbons, which are from the same quarter of the globe. The orangs are found only in Borneo and Sumatra, while the gibbons have a wider range over south-east Asia. Perhaps, for intelligence and docility, the chimpanzees carry off the palm. The gorilla is fierce and sulky; and the orang is not to be trusted, judging, at least, from the specimens which have been seen in our midst; but Sally and her kith and kin are merry-hearted animals of friendly temper.

Looking at the portrait of Sally's sister, we see all the characteristics of the chimpanzee family strongly marked.



THE NEW CHIMPANZEE IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

Dr. Slater, however, tells us that zoologists have experienced no end of trouble in settling the exact relationships of Sally and her friends. Once upon a time it was thought that only one kind of chimpanzee existed. But in 1853 the idea that a second species was to be distinguished was duly mooted. Indeed, about 1858 the gorilla, the ordinary chimpanzee, and a third animal, called the N'tchego, were set forth as representing the aristocracy of the African apes. The common chimpanzee has large red ears, a flesh-coloured face, and a black fur. The N'tchego had a black face, small ears (like the gorilla), with short, dark hairs in its fur. This was the state of matters in 1858. Two years later, M. Du Chaillu described for us a new species of chimpanzee. This was an animal to which he gave the name of *calvus*, or "bald-head," for it had a head quite bald to the ear. After 1860, there was more scientific argument about Sally's relations, and the late Dr. J. E. Gray came to the conclusion that the supposed new species of apes (including yet another black-faced and hairy-headed chimpanzee described by Du Chaillu) were mere varieties of the common species.

However, when Sally was purchased in 1883, Dr. Slater came to a different conclusion; and this is strengthened materially by the advent of Sally's younger sister. Both have large ears, a black face, and a nearly naked forehead; and, in these respects, Sally and her friend differ distinctly from the common chimpanzee. This younger sister of Sally's is sparingly covered with hair, which represents of itself, perhaps, a step upwards in the animal scale. The ears are quite naked, and, as may be observed in our illustration, stand out very prominently—almost at right angles—from the head. On the top of the head is only a crop of short black hairs. The skin is of a dark brownish, clay colour, which contrasts with the lighter tint of the ordinary chimpanzee. These new chimpanzees eat pigeons and sparrows, whereas other chimpanzees eat no animal food.



Mr. T. Shellcock's St. Bernard, "Lord Bute," the largest dog in the world.

Mr. A. Wilkinson's Toy Black and Tan Terrier, "Prince A 1, 2nd."

CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

A handsome volume, with the arms of his Imperial and Royal Highness emblazoned on its cover, published in 1884 by Messrs. R. Bentley and Son, has been sent us on the occasion of the recent death of the Crown Prince of Austria and Hungary. We readily notice its contents, though not altogether new, for the sake of such fresh interest as may be felt in a literary work of that accomplished young Prince, and in a passage of his short life which exemplified some of his personal tastes and characteristic sentiments. He had an intelligent curiosity, not unworthy of his rank and singularly commendable in the heir to dominions comprising a greater variety of races than any other in Europe, to become acquainted with the aspects of different countries and the manners of different peoples. He travelled all over the South of Europe, in Spain, Italy, and Greece, along the Danube and the Balkans, and cherished a desire that the Austrian Empire should maintain friendly relations with the new Slavonic States of Greek Christendom on the Turkish borders. The restraints of his exalted position forbade him, even if he had been so inclined, to express any decided opinions with regard to what is called the "Eastern Question"; but he was evidently disposed to a liberal and tolerant view of Mohammedanism as the religion of Western Asia and of Northern Africa, and frankly recognised the good qualities of the Turkish and Arabian nations. In this agreeable narrative of a visit to Egypt and to the southern part of Syria, which occupied two months, from the middle of February to the middle of April, before the Egyptian troubles of 1882, the late Crown Prince has nothing to say of politics; his object was to see Cairo and to go up the Nile, and subsequently to behold Jerusalem and ascend the valley of the Jordan, but also to enjoy the sport of shooting, rather indiscriminately, wherever he could find beasts or birds within range of his gun. He is known to have been fond of the study of ornithology; and one of his attendants was a skilled taxidermist employed to preserve animal specimens for his collection; but this volume contains little or nothing of value to the science of natural history. It relates a pleasure tour, above Cairo as far as Assouan, with an excursion to the Fayoum; a trip across Lake Menzaleh, in the Delta, to Port Said and the Suez Canal; and, after landing in Syria, and seeing Jerusalem and Bethlehem, an expedition up the banks of the Jordan until the party was compelled, by fever in the unhealthy climate, to give up the intended circuit of the Lake of Tiberias, and to cross the Mount Tabor highlands to Carmel and the sea-coast. These are places already familiar to many English travellers; and Prince Rudolph, though he was the guest of the Khedive, of M. De Lesseps, and of Turkish Pashas, great Arab Sheiks, and the Priors of famous monasteries in Palestine, besides receiving much private hospitality and being welcomed with the honours due to his rank, did not see a great deal more than may be seen by other persons with good credentials and a well-filled purse. He was spared, however, the obligation to attend State ceremonies and military reviews, and contrived to enjoy himself as he wished, though some of his adventures were such as only a very enthusiastic sportsman, prepared for severe labours and nocturnal vigils in the dreariest situations, would care to undertake. The companions of his travels were his uncle, the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, General Count Waldburg, and Count Joseph Hoyos, with Abbot Mayer, Court Chaplain, Major Von Eschenbacher, and Herr Pausinger, the artist whose sketches, nearly a hundred in number, supply the abundant illustrations of this book.

The Imperial steam-yacht *Miramar*, starting from Trieste, and stopping at the beautiful Castle of Miramar, formerly the residence of Archduke Maximilian, the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico, conveyed the princely party to Alexandria. Two or three days taken from the voyage were spent at Corfu and Zante, which islands are pleasantly described; but the translator of the German into English ought to have rendered the word denoting the straits, between them and the mainland, by "channel" instead of "canal." The town of Alexandria, which had not then suffered by the bombardment and conflagration, was interesting to the young Austrian Prince as his first sight of Eastern life. Travelling by railway to Cairo, he was received with acclamations by the foreign residents belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and with attentive courtesy by the Khedive, who lent him the palace called Kasr-en-Nusha, appointing Abd-el-Kadir Pasha to guide and help him all over Egypt. The German Consul-General, Baron Saurma, with his expert Arab huntsmen and his pack of dachshunds, was his chief assistant in various sporting expeditions. Prince Rudolph's description of the Arab or Moslem part of the city, of its bazaars, and of the principal mosques and the great Mussulman theological college, El Azhar, is as good as any that we have read; he also gives a vivid account of the Salvation Army performances of the whirling dervishes and of the howling dervishes, in their peculiar mosques. The Boulak Museum, the Pyramids, and the lone obelisk that marks the site of On, or Heliopolis, in the neighbourhood of Cairo, were duly visited; but the Prince himself does not seem to have gone deep into Egyptian antiquities. Any deficiency in this respect, however, is fully made up by the instructive notes which he received from Brugsch Bey, one of the most eminent living Egyptologists. These notes, judiciously inserted by the Prince in their proper place, are concise, pithy, clear, and exact summaries of what is known to scholars on each important topic, and it would be worth while to copy them out from the book, just as they stand here. The Prince was not indifferent either to the stupendous monuments of past ages or to the present condition of Egypt; but he was more intent on shooting any kind of strange game. When he and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, after a toilsome climb to the quarries of the Mokattam hill, having left their servants below, had killed five vultures, and carried the dead big ugly birds a long distance on their return, few gentlemen would envy their sport. The vultures are useful in removing carrion; so are the jackals and hyenas; and we cannot quite approve of the needless slaughter of those creatures. Prince Rudolph's love of shooting and hunting was more largely gratified on the shores and islets of the Birket-el-Karun, in the Fayoum region, which is accessible by a branch railway from Siout. With the aid of rude native boats on the lake, it was pretty well explored in a few days, encamping at night; and the hunters, with fourteen dachshunds to search the bush and tall grass and holes of the rocks, got a variety of game, including wolves, lynxes, ichneumons, hares, eagles, vultures, herons, pelicans, and diverse wildfowl. The trip higher up the Nile, to Luxor and Karnak, and on to Assouan, in a steam-yacht furnished by the Khedive, presented features of more intellectual interest. The beautiful sunset colouring of the mountain views, and of the Libyan desert, was much admired; the author duly inspected the majestic ruins of the ancient temples, and was captivated by the scenery of the rapids or "cataract" near Philæ. Still, there is nothing very original in his remarks on these subjects. Nor in his description of Jerusalem, the Church of the Sepulchre, the Mosque of Omar, the Kedron Valley, the Mount

of Olives, and Bethany, do we find any material difference from the testimony of other writers. At Tantur, near Bethlehem, the Prince was the guest of Count Caboga, who has established there a kind of hospice for pilgrims and travellers. The very singular Greek Convent of Mar Saba, near the Dead Sea, was inspected by his Imperial Highness before proceeding, with an escort of Arabs, up the Jordan valley, under the protection of Sheikh Ali Salim. Boars and other wild beasts were killed where the Israelites entered Canaan. In the sultry, damp, and pestilential air of that depressed hollow, the Crown Prince and his uncle were soon attacked by serious illness, and were compelled to escape as quickly as they could. This narrative of travel and sport is sufficiently interesting, apart from its authorship, and its style is modest and unaffected.

VARIETIES IN THE CANINE RACE.

The subjects chosen for our Illustrations of the Kennel Club Dog-Show, held on Thursday, Feb. 14, and next day, at the Alexandra Palace, are the largest and the smallest of the dogs there exhibited. There is, perhaps, no study in natural history which exceeds in interest the investigation of the manner in which our domestic animals have come to develop their amazing variety of form, colour, and habits. When we survey our dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, and pigeons, for example, to say nothing of the pigs and fowls, we are struck by the liberal diversity of size, shape, and contour which these animals present to our view. In this respect it would seem as though man surpassed Nature in his achievement of producing variety in the living things he takes under his especial care; although it should be borne in mind that man, at the best, can only operate on the material and tendencies which Nature provides. In other words, all man's skill in breeding animals and cultivating plants can only use and employ the instincts and habits which are already inherent in the animal and plant constitutions. Be this as it may, the variety and contrast of some of man's choicest products in the way of his animal breeds are very extraordinary. The great, massive St. Bernard placed in comparison with the toy terrier is certainly a remarkable contrast, which present us with the extremes of development of bone, muscle, sinew, and brain in the dog race. If we think of the retriever and the pug, or compare the spaniel with the dachshund, or the mastiff with the turnspit, we may again bring the infinite variety of form in dogs clearly before us.

It is, of course, a difficult matter to trace backward the original source and origin of the existing races of dogs, as it is wellnigh impossible to indicate the exact lines on which the variation of any of our other domestic breeds has been produced. Yet there are not wanting many hints and side-lights which guide the naturalist in his task of unravelling the complexities of both natural and artificial developments. If, for instance, we select the pigeons, we find evidence showing that the rock-pigeon is, in all probability, the parent of our breeds of these birds. Pouters, fantails, carriers, and tumblers, all seem to have been descended from the rock-dove. Occasionally we find an egg of a "fancy" bird to hatch out into a rock-pigeon, or at least into a bird showing distinct marks and traces of resemblance to the rock-dove. This is called "reversion" or "throw-back," and teaches us how the old blood crops out even in the far-distant and varied progeny. With dogs, the case is more difficult of investigation. In the first place it is not certain that all our breeds of dogs have been derived from one common wild ancestor, and in the second place it is tolerably certain that, if variety of form bespeaks the origin at all, we may be nearer the truth by assuming a varied origin for our canine friends of to-day. The wild races of dogs present us with precisely the same difficulty which meets us in dealing with our domestic breeds. For while in some cases these wild animals appear to belong to perfectly distinct species, and to inhabit widely separated tracts of the earth's surface, this distinct character is by no means always preserved. Failing to refer our breeds of dogs precisely to wild races of dogs, we may perhaps be more successful in our search after their ancestry, if we pass to the wild animals to which the dogs are most closely related. There seems to be little doubt that the wolf is the most likely animal representative of the parent-form of the dog-races. It has all the characters and traits, structural and mental, of the dog; and if we allow for long domestication modifying purely wolfish instincts, it is not difficult to conceive a derivation of our canine friends from a wolf-stock. The exact lines of the descent it would be impossible to indicate. Some of the large wiry-haired breeds of dogs—the larger "hounds," for instance—are by no means unlike the wolf in appearance, or in habits and temper. The smoother-haired dogs, we might well imagine, are the products of life in a warmer climate than that tenanted by the wolf-stocks; while in the St. Bernards we see modifications for cold and snow, just as in other directions among the dogs we see alterations in sense of smell and sight fitting each dog for its own place in the world. The toy dogs and smaller breeds are probably the result of "sports," or sudden variations, in the direction of smallness from the larger stock. "Like begets like," and when a breed or variety is once started, its progress is usually sure and certain—unless, indeed, variation once more appears as the cause of a fresh departure from the parent-stock.

Sir John Kinloch, Liberal, was on Feb. 19 returned to Parliament for East Perthshire by a majority of 1716 over Mr. Boase, the Conservative candidate. In 1886 the Liberal majority was 1309.

The portraits of Lord Lonsborough and Mr. Michael H. Shaw-Stewart, M.P., are from photographs by Mr. John Edwards, of Park Side, Hyde Park-corner; and that of Lord Penrhyn, from one by Messrs. R. Faulkner and Co., of Baker-street.

The weekly entertainment at the Brompton Hospital on Feb. 19 was provided by Captain F. C. Ricardo, and consisted of a selection of nigger songs, comic and sentimental, by Lieutenant Sir A. Webster, Bart., Lieutenant Nugent, Captain F. C. Ricardo, and other members of the Grenadier Guards' Minstrel Troupe. There was also dancing, by Pete Bishop and others, and the performance gave immense satisfaction.

Our portrait of the Earl of Meath, Alderman of the London County Council, and those of Sir John Colomb, M.P., second of the Address in the House of Commons, and of Mr. J. G. Rhodes and Mr. V. J. Watney, two of the London County Council, are copied from photographs by Messrs. Russell and Sons, whose establishment has been removed from South Kensington to their new Electric Light Studio, at 17, Baker-street, Portman-square.

We are indebted to Messrs. Fradelle and Young, of 246, Regent-street, the Photo-Mezotint Gallery, for the portraits of Mr. Henry Harben, Sir T. Farrer, Mr. H. Bell, and Mr. R. S. Sly, members of the London County Council. That of Mr. T. L. Corbett is from a photograph by Mr. Van der Weyde, of 182, Regent-street; that of Captain W. H. James, from one by Mr. J. Edwards, Hyde Park-corner; that of Mr. W. G. Lemon, by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, 178, Regent-street; and that of Mr. C. Horsley, by Giacomo Brogi, of Florence.

OBITUARY.

SIR FREDERICK BOYD, BART.

The Rev. Sir Frederick Boyd, sixth Baronet, of Danson Hill, in the county of Kent, died at his residence, Ballycastle Manor, Antrim, on Feb. 13. He was born Aug. 13, 1820, the second son of Sir John Boyd, third Baronet (whose grandfather was created a Baronet in 1775), by Harriet, his wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. Hugh Boyd, of Ballycastle, and succeeded to the title at the death, in 1876, of his nephew, Sir Harley Hugh Boyd, Bart. The Baronet whose death we record was educated at Charterhouse and at the University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1843, and entered holy orders. He was Rector of Wouldham, Kent, 1854 to 1865; and of Holwell, Beds, 1865 to 1875; and was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Antrim. He married, firstly, Aug. 1, 1864, Katherine Mary, only child of Mr. Henry William Beauchamp, of Leek-hampstead, Bucks; and secondly, Jan. 24, 1872, Alice Emily Barbara, only daughter of the late Rev. Henrice Drummond; and leaves by the former (who died Aug. 3, 1867) an only child, Kathleen Isabel, born Aug. 26, 1865. Sir Frederick having left no male issue the baronetcy becomes extinct.

MR. NIVEN MOORE.

Mr. Niven Moore, C.B., late her Majesty's Consul-General in Syria, died on Feb. 15 at his residence, 10, Onslow-square, aged ninety-four. He was appointed Councillor to the Embassy at Constantinople in 1822, Consul at Beyrout in 1835, and at Aleppo in 1841. He was acting Consul-General in Syria 1848 to 1850, and was raised to the rank of Consul-General in 1853. He was decorated with the Naval Medal for Syria, the Turkish Order of Nishan Iftihar, set in diamonds and the Turkish Gold Medal for Acre. He was created a C.B. in 1860, and retired upon a pension in 1862. His elder son, Mr. Noel Temple Moore, C.M.G., has been Consul at Palestine since 1861.

MR. KER BAILLIE HAMILTON.

Mr. Ker Baillie Hamilton, C.B., died on Feb. 6, at Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells. He was the fourth son of the Ven. Charles Baillie Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and Lady Charlotte Baillie Hamilton, daughter of the ninth Earl of Home. He was born in 1804, and married, in 1834, Emma, daughter of Mr. Charles Blain, by whom he leaves five daughters, the eldest of whom is the present Baroness Lilford. Mr. Hamilton was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and entered the Indian military service in 1822.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Very Rev. James Nicolson, M.A., Dean of Brechin and Incumbent of St. Salvador's, Dundee, at 17, William-street, Dundee, in his fifty-eighth year.

The Rev. Michael Maughan Humble, M.A., for fifty years Rector of Sutton Scarsdale-with-Duckmanton, Derbyshire, on Feb. 3, aged seventy-eight.

Reverend Henry Frederick Brock, M.A., Vicar of Brodsworth, Canon of York and Rural Dean, suddenly on Jan. 31, aged sixty-nine.

The Right Rev. John Macdonald, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Aberdeen, on Feb. 4, aged seventy. He was educated at Rome, and was consecrated Bishop in 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Henry Christie, Army Service Corps, on Feb. 13, at Fermoy, in the county of Cork. He was the second son of the late Major-General H. Paget Christie, R.A.

Captain Harry Murray Mackenzie, 9th Bengal Lancers, of typhoid fever, on Jan. 20, at Nowshera, Punjab, aged thirty-eight. He entered the Army in 1870, and became Captain in 1882. He served in the Sudan campaign in 1885, and received a medal with clasp, and Khedive's star.

Major John Graham Leadbitter, late 97th Regiment, of Low Warden, in the county of Northumberland, at 30, Pembroke-villas, W., aged fifty-eight. He entered the Army in 1856, and retired in 1878. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8, and received a medal with clasp.

Mr. Thomas Speechly, the Registrar of the City of London Court, after a lingering illness. The deceased gentleman, who was a barrister of the Society of Gray's Inn, was appointed Deputy Registrar in January, 1871, and Registrar in 1872.

The Rev. James Edward Dalton, B.D., formerly Vice-President of Queen's College, Cambridge, and for thirty-seven years Rector of Seagrave, Loughborough, recently, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Dalton was editor of "Spanish Devotional Poetry," of which several parts have been issued at various intervals.

Mr. John Surman, of Tredington Court, in the county of Gloucester, on Feb. 3, aged eighty-three. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and Major 3rd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. He married, in 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Hughes Goodlake, of Swindon Hall, in the county of Gloucester.

The Rev. Charles Pratt, M.A., Incumbent of Stansted St. Margaret's, near Ware, Hertfordshire, aged ninety-six. He was ordained so far back as 1816, by the Bishop of Peterborough, and was for thirty years Vicar of Packington-cum-Snibston, Leicestershire. For the last thirty-five years he had been Incumbent of St. Margaret's.

Mr. William Pollett Brown Chatteris, of Sandleford Priory, in the county of Berks, J.P. and D.L., aged eighty-one. He married, first, in 1833, Anne, daughter of the late Right Reverend Dr. Arbuthnot, Bishop of Killaloe; and secondly, in 1850, Emily Georgina, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, Baronet, G.C.B.

Surgeon-General Edward James Franklyn, M.D., suddenly on Jan. 31, at Tighnacolle, Ardrishaig, Argyshire, aged sixty-one. He served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, was at Balaclava attending on the wounded during the cavalry action there, and was placed in charge of the Russian wounded after the Battle of Inkerman. For his services he received a medal with two clasps, the fifth class of the Medjidieh and the Turkish medal.

An evening concert, under distinguished patronage, for the benefit of distressed Irish ladies, was held at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on Feb. 19, under the direction of Mr. Raphaël Roche.

The notion that certain sorts of fluid beef-tea represent the most perfect form of concentrated food is absurd. They may contain a little nourishment sufficient to keep an invalid or a baby alive for a few days; but the qualification of nourishment in the proper sense is wanting. Baron Liebig says of beef-tea that as a pleasant and refreshing light diet it has been known for centuries among all civilised nations, and that its object is not to contain any very substantial nourishment, but simply to act as a palatable stimulant on the whole system, more especially on the nerves of the stomach. The celebrated chemist used to say that beef-tea or bouillon was really taken to prepare digestion efficiently for a more substantial dinner to follow.

REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Without the crowning presence of her Majesty, the reopening of Parliament may be compared to the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out. No brilliant gathering of Peeresses in Court costumes flashing with rare gems, nor assemblage of scarlet-robed Peers in serried ranks gladdens the eyes of spectators in the House of Lords when the ceremony is performed by Royal Commission. In lieu of the regal group formed by the Queen on the throne and the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family supporting her Majesty, there is a more or less dignified looking cluster of red-cloaked Peers wearing cocked hats, and seated on a bench in front of the brazen Royal chair; the Lord Chamberlain occupying the centre seat. Conforming to this historic custom, her Majesty's Royal Commissioners thus inaugurated the Session on Thursday, the Twenty-first of February; the Queen's Speech being read to a small number of Peers and a knot of members of the Lower House, headed by the Speaker, standing at the Bar.

The Parliamentary leaders begin the Session in good health. The chiefs are manifestly all the better for their recreation and rest. It is plain that this Session will be principally devoted to the consideration of the Government's important proposals for the completion of our system of National Defence—the best mode of National Insurance.

MOVERS AND SECONDS OF THE ADDRESS.

The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Lonsborough, and was seconded by Lord Penrhyn.

The Right Hon. William Henry Forester Denison, first Earl of Lonsborough, was born June 19, 1834, and was educated at Eton. He sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Beverley from 1857 to 1859, when he was elected for Scarborough; but in 1860 succeeded his father as second Baron Lonsborough, and in 1887 was created Earl of Lonsborough and Viscount Raincliffe. His father was Lord Albert Conyngham, second son of the first Marquis of Conyngham, but in 1859 assumed the name of Denison, that of his maternal grandfather, Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, Surrey, and was created Lord Lonsborough next year. The present Lord Lonsborough married, in 1863, Lady Edith Frances Somerset, daughter of the seventh Duke of Beaufort, and has a son and heir, Lord Raincliffe, and four daughters. He is Vice-Admiral of the Yorkshire coast, and Honorary Colonel of a Yorkshire Volunteer Battalion. His Lordship resides at Lonsborough Lodge, Scarborough; at Lonsborough Park, Market Weighton; and at Netherwood, Lyndhurst, Hants.

The Right Hon. George Sholto Gordon Douglas-Pennant, second Baron Penrhyn, was born Sept. 30, 1836, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church College, Oxford. His father, a grandson of the sixteenth Douglas, Scottish Earl of Morton, assumed the additional Welsh name of Pennant, marrying the daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle; having sat as M.P. for Carnarvonshire, he was created Lord Penrhyn in 1866. The present Lord Penrhyn was also twice elected M.P. for that county, but lost his seat in 1880; he succeeded to the peerage in 1886. Lord Penrhyn has twice married; his present wife is a daughter of the late Rev. Henry Glynn.

The Address in the House of Commons was moved by Mr. Michael Shaw-Stewart, M.P. for the Eastern Division of Renfrewshire, and was seconded by Captain Sir J. C. R. Colomb, M.P. for the Bow and Bromley Division of the Tower Hamlets.

Mr. Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, born in 1854, is eldest son of Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., of Ardgowan, Renfrewshire; his mother was Lady Octavia Grosvenor, daughter of the second Marquis of Westminster. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church College, Oxford; he was a Captain of the 4th Battalion (Princess Louise's) of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He married, in 1883, Lady Alice Thynne, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

Captain Sir John Charles Ready Colomb, R.M.A., was born in 1833, a son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Colomb; he was educated at the Royal Naval College, served in the Royal Marine Artillery from 1854 to 1869, and is well known as a lecturer at the Royal United Service Institution, and as a writer on questions concerning the naval and military defences of Great Britain and the Colonies and our maritime commerce.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Duke of Newcastle with Miss Candy took place early on the morning of Feb. 20, at All Saints' Church, Margaret-street. The bride, who was attended by eight bridesmaids, was dressed in white and silver brocade, richly trimmed with old Alençon lace, the gift of her mother, and a plain tulle veil and bouquet. The bridesmaids were Lady Flora Pelham Clinton, sister of the bridegroom; Lady F. Hastings, cousin of the bride; Lady Blanche Cunyngham, cousin of the bride; the Hon. Rosa Tafton; Miss Lister Kaye and her sister, nieces of the bridegroom; Miss Ida Rate and Miss Curtis, niece of the bride. Each of these ladies was dressed in a costume of white silk, trimmed with astrachan, and carried bouquets of lilies-of-the-valley and white lilac.

At Highelife church, near Christchurch, Hants, on Feb. 19, Mr. Willoughby Aston Littledale was married to Miss Violet Thursby, eldest daughter of Sir John Hardy Thursby. The bride wore a dress of ivory pout-de-soie, with plain silk petticoat draped with mousseline-de-soie, tied at intervals with orange-blossoms. Her five bridesmaids were attired in ivory-striped silk, with Directoire coats, over plain petticoats of duchesse satin embroidered with gold tinsel, full vest of satin with revers of gold, and sash at the left side.

A special blessing from the Pope was, on Feb. 19, telegraphed to Chideock Manor, Dorset, on the occasion of the marriage of the eldest daughter of Sir Frederick Weld with Captain Edward Druitt, R.E. The ceremony was solemnised in the Manor Church.

The guarantee fund of the Leeds Triennial Musical Festival amounts to £27,585, as compared with £20,000 for the last festival.

The deaths registered in London in the week ending Feb. 16 were 1516, being 365 below the average in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years.

There is no end to the devising of novel entertainments. It is announced that an Exhibition of Monkeys is to take place in London this season, prizes being offered for the best specimens by the proprietors of Brooke's Soap (Monkey Brand). To add to the attractions of the Monkey Exhibition, there will be circus sports to amuse the juveniles.

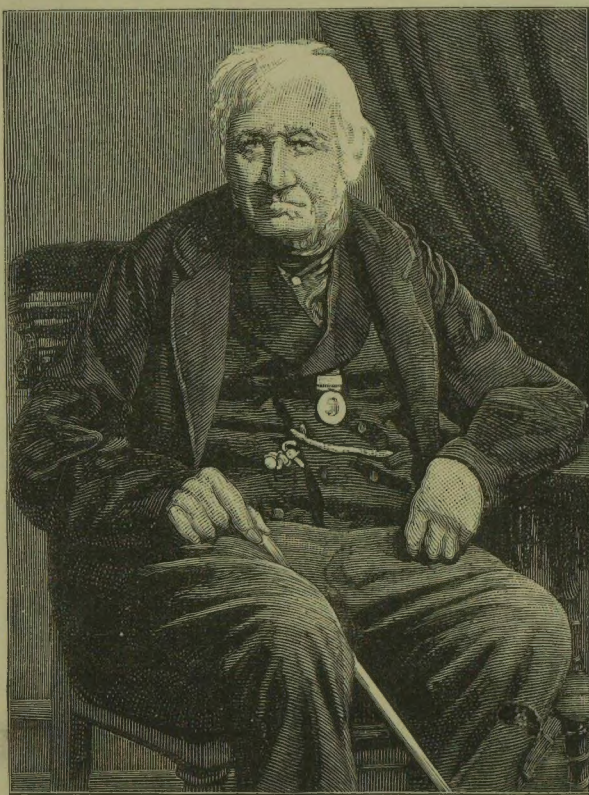
In the account of Woburn Abbey, which recently appeared in our Journal, the late Earl Russell, better remembered as Lord John Russell, was naturally mentioned. A slight mistake was made in speaking of him as a schoolfellow of Peel and Byron at Harrow. Lord John Russell, like his brother the Duke of Bedford and many others of his family, was educated at Westminster School.

FORT TERNAN, ON THE NILE,
SOUDAN FRONTIER.

The most southerly Egyptian fort now held in the Soudan on the Upper Nile is five miles beyond Wady Halfa, at the commencement of the Second Cataract, at a place known as Khor Moussa. Captain Ternan, of the Egyptian Army, has during some months been engaged in constructing a fort at this place, and it is named "Fort Ternan." We have received sketches of the fort and its vicinity, one of which is represented by our Illustration. The fort is built of sun-dried bricks, made of the Nile mud. The railway from Wady Halfa, before the rebellion of the Soudan, was made for eighty miles further on, and there is a railway bridge crossing the "Khor," or gully, near this place; but the line two miles beyond has been torn up by hostile dervishes.

A CORUNNA VETERAN.

The memorable retreat of Sir John Moore's army to Corunna took place in 1809, and much interest is naturally felt in any proved survivorship, in 1889, of old soldiers who belonged to that army. A correspondent at Weston-super-Mare, Major G. Shanks, R.M., sends us the portrait of an old man in his hundredth year, living in that town, concerning whom there are documents from the War Office and from his native place, fully confirming his story, which is as follows: His name is Thomas Palmer; he was born at Stoke Courcy, Somerset, on Nov. 30, 1789. He enlisted in the 32nd Regiment in 1807; and in September of that year was present at the attack on Copenhagen. He served under Sir John Moore all through the campaign which ended at Corunna, and was present at that battle. Palmer's next service was in the disastrous Walcheren expedition; and, at the siege of Flushing, in August, 1809, he was severely wounded. After a short interval, Palmer found himself again in the Peninsula; he was present at the siege and capture of Badajoz, also at Salamanca in 1812. Then, shortly after the capture of Madrid, he was sent



THOMAS PALMER, OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE, AGED NINETY-NINE,
A Veteran of the Peninsular War.

home invalided, and was finally discharged in 1814, on his twenty-fifth birthday. He has a small pension, but it cannot procure for him the expensive nourishing food that he needs; so that a little help from those who are charitably disposed would be most acceptable. Any small contributions for Palmer's benefit may be sent to the Manager of the Wilts and Dorset Bank at Weston-super-Mare; or to Major G. Shanks, Eaglehurst, Weston-super-Mare.

The London County Council held another meeting on Feb. 19 and elected various committees.

The Marchioness of Dufferin has signified her willingness to become a patroness of the New Hospital for Women, in recognition of the value of the training it affords for medical women for India.

The Shire Horse Society's Show, which opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Feb. 18, was the tenth of its kind, and was in every way a distinct improvement upon any of its predecessors.

The sixty-third annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy is open to the public. The exhibition includes in all 1032 works, of which 750 are paintings in oil and 230 are water-colours and drawings in black and white, while the remainder are works in sculpture.

The 131st anniversary festival of the Orphan Working School, with which is amalgamated the Alexandra Orphanage, was held, on Feb. 18, at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hôtel Métropole, under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P. Subscriptions to the amount of about £2000 were announced.

In the February examination on the subjects in which instruction has been given by the tutors of the Inner Temple, the Masters of the Bench have awarded pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each to the undermentioned students:—Common law, Mr. A. Llewellyn Davies; equity, Mr. T. A. Herbert; and real property law, Mr. J. A. Hay.

Princess Mary Adelaide attended a meeting on Feb. 13, at the Fulham Palace, of the London Needlework Guild. Miss Temple presided. Lady Wolverson gave an interesting account of the guild's work, stating that 23,725 articles had been received during the past year, Princess Mary Adelaide having sent in 2012 of the articles. The Bishop of Bedford spoke in support of the Guild.

At a Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy recently held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, Mr. Paget Bowman announced that two important contributions had been received for the Clergy Distress Fund, viz., £335, the surplus of the recent Manchester Church Congress Fund; and £105, given by Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. Grants amounting to £745 were made from the fund, in addition to £700 from the ordinary funds of the corporation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Senate, by 228 to 52 votes, has passed the Ministerial Bill re-establishing single-member constituencies. There was a large attendance at the opening of the French Chamber on the 13th. Baron Mackau moved the adjournment of the debate on the Revision Bill for a week, which was opposed by M. Floquet, and rejected by a large majority. The Comte de Domville-Maillefeu then, for other reasons, proposed the adjournment of the debate, which, after discussion, was carried by 307 to 218; on which M. Floquet placed his resignation in the hands of President Carnot. On learning the resolution of M. Floquet and his colleagues, the President sent for M. Méline, President of the Chamber, and M. Le Royer, President of the Senate. After many fruitless negotiations, M. Méline was obliged to abandon the attempt to construct a Cabinet, and all subsequent attempts with the same object had proved abortive at the time of our going to press with our earliest edition.

The Emperor of Germany, the Empress, and other members of the Royal family visited, on Feb. 18, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Meiningen, to congratulate them on the tenth anniversary of their wedding.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of both Houses of the Hungarian Parliament, and the Chief Burgomaster of Pesth, were received by the Emperor on Feb. 13, and presented to his Majesty addresses of condolence on the occasion of the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph. In replying to the addresses the Emperor Francis Joseph appealed to the magnates of the kingdom, the members of the Diet, and the people of Pesth, to support his Majesty and the Government in the policy required by the exigencies of the country. On Sunday, Feb. 17, the Emperor and Empress attended Divine service in the Chapel of the Royal Castle of Buda. The widowed Crown Princess Stéphanie went alone to the Capuchins' Church the same day, and remained for half an hour praying by the coffin of her deceased husband. Her Imperial Highness next morning gave an audience to the Burgomaster of Vienna, and in the evening, accompanied by her little daughter Elisabeth, and the members of her household, took her departure for the Castle of Miramar, on the Adriatic, where she will remain till the end of April.

It is stated that the engagement of the Cesarevitch to Princess Alix of Hesse is settled, and will in all likelihood be officially solemnised in the week before Lent. At the Court ball on Feb. 10 the Cesarevitch danced repeatedly with the Princess, and sat next to her at supper.

Advices from Sierra Leona report that an English force has taken and destroyed the capital of the troublesome chief Mackiah, and liberated 700 prisoners found in the place.

We learn from New York that a disastrous explosion occurred on Feb. 18 at the Park Central Hotel at Hartford, which wrecked and set fire to the building. The accident, by which twenty-five lives are supposed to have been lost, was due to the bursting of some boilers in the basement.—Another disastrous cyclone has visited the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia. The storm broke on the morning of the 18th, and, in its course, wrecked scores of farmhouses and out-buildings, and also caused the deaths of some dozens of people. Some curious instances of the terrible force of the cyclone are reported. The wooden homestead of Thomas Stevenson—a farmer living near Atlanta—was lifted bodily from the ground, and carried a considerable distance, the family being inside at the time. The dwelling was completely shattered in its fall. Stevenson and one of his sons were killed, and the remainder of the family greatly injured. The bodies of the two former were found lodged in the branches of a tree, into which they had been hurled.

A motion was brought forward by the Liberal Party in the Canadian Parliament on Feb. 19 in favour of the Dominion having an agent or representative to enter into commercial negotiations with foreign Powers without reference to the Imperial authorities. The proposal was resisted by the Government, and defeated by ninety-four votes to sixty-six.

Sir John Farnaby Lennard has been elected permanent chairman of the Kent County Council.

Mr. George Harold Urmon, barrister-at-law of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed secretary to the Lunacy Commission, in the room of the late Mr. Spencer Perceval.

Mr. Thomas Skinner's "Stock-Exchange Year-Book" is essential to business men, and the information in the useful volume just issued is carefully corrected to the latest date.

The second subscription concert of the Stock Exchange Orchestral Society and Male-Voice Choir was given at St. James's Hall on Feb. 20.

The Maori football team played a match with a team of England on Feb. 16 in the Rectory Field, Blackheath. After some vigorous struggles the English team were victors by one goal and four tries to nil.

The Bolton Corporation have accepted a gift of the Mere Hall estate from Mr. J. P. Thomasson, an ex-member of Parliament for the borough, for a public recreation-ground, on which there will be a library and museum.

Messrs. W. Adams and Douglas Adams, of the London Skating Club, competed at Stockholm in a combined figure-skating contest and obtained the first prize, consisting of a silver cup. The Crown Prince of Sweden gave away the prizes.

The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass to Pierre Marie Allanic, master of the French fishing-smack Jeanne Marie, in recognition of his kindness and humanity to the shipwrecked crew of the British steamer Caraipe, which was wrecked in the Bay of Etel on July 29, 1888.

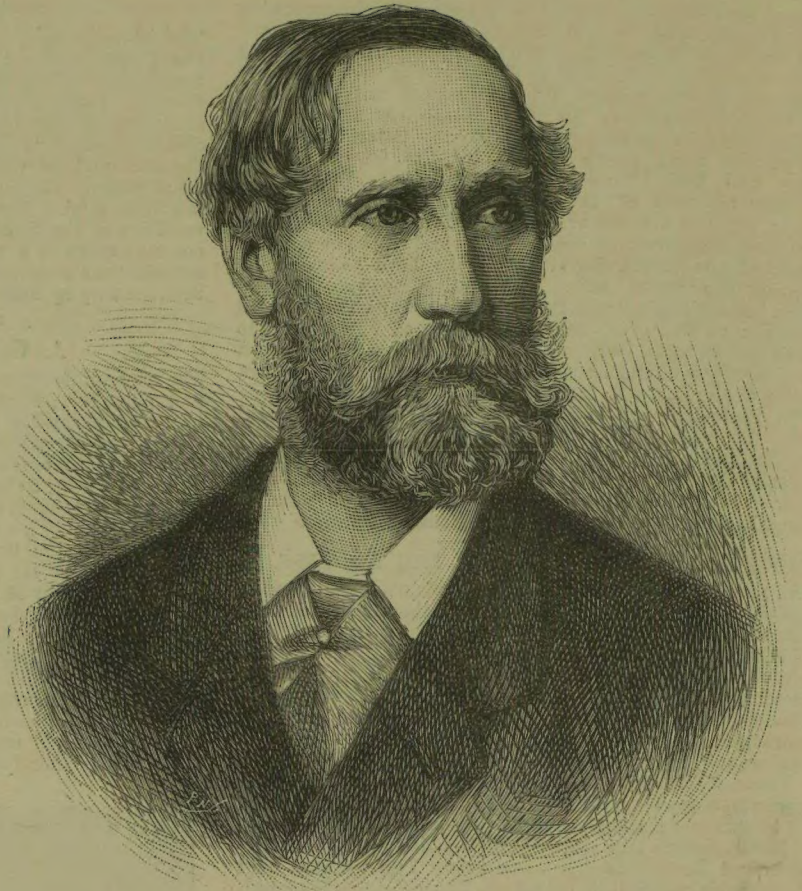
Mr. Richard Benyon, of Englefield House, near Reading, a large Berkshire landowner, allowed at his recent rent audit a remission of 30 per cent on the past year's rents. Mr. Benyon granted a reduction of 50 per cent on the rentals of the previous year.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of the Rev. A. G. Edwards, of Carmarthen, to the bishopric of St. Asaph. The Bishop-designate was a scholar and exhibitor of Jesus College, Oxford. He proceeded B.A. in 1874 and M.A. in 1876. In 1874 he was ordained Deacon. He was Curate of Llandinog, and second master of Llandovery College from 1874 to 1875. From 1875 to 1885 he was warden and head-master of the college. In 1885 he was presented with the vicarage of St. Peter, Carmarthen, and from that year acted as private secretary and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's.

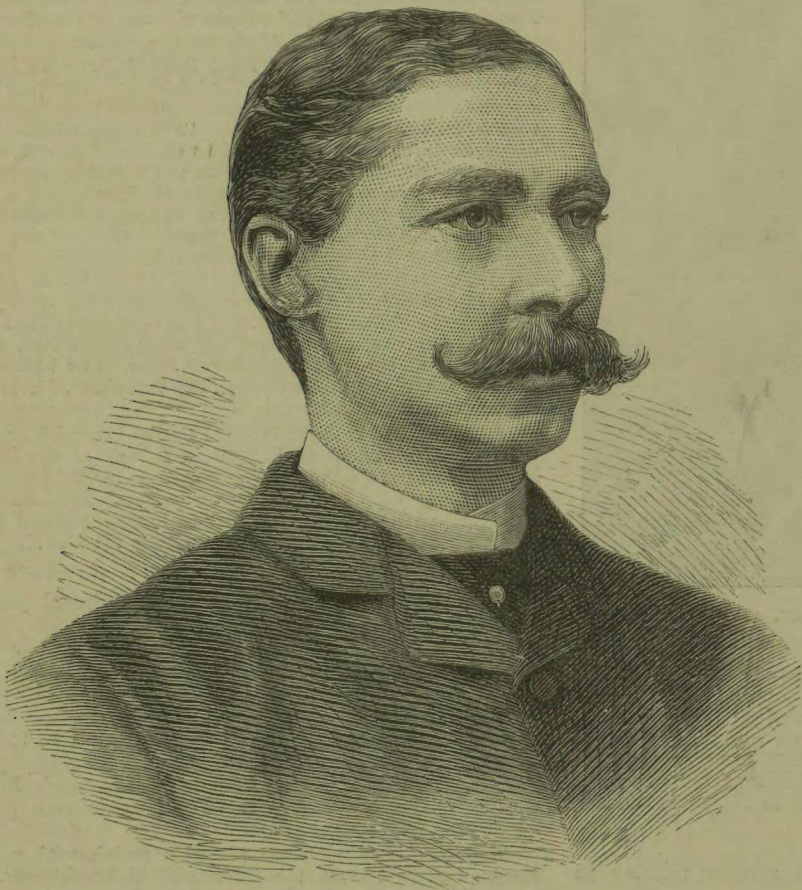
The Earl of Onslow was entertained on Feb. 15 to a banquet by the St. George's Club previous to his departure for New Zealand, of which he has been appointed Governor. Lord Knutsford presided, and in proposing the toast of the evening alluded to the interest taken by Lord Onslow in Colonial questions, and said the ability and energy displayed by him in dealing with them augured well for the future relations of New Zealand with the mother country. The Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Normanby, and Viscount Bury were among the speakers.



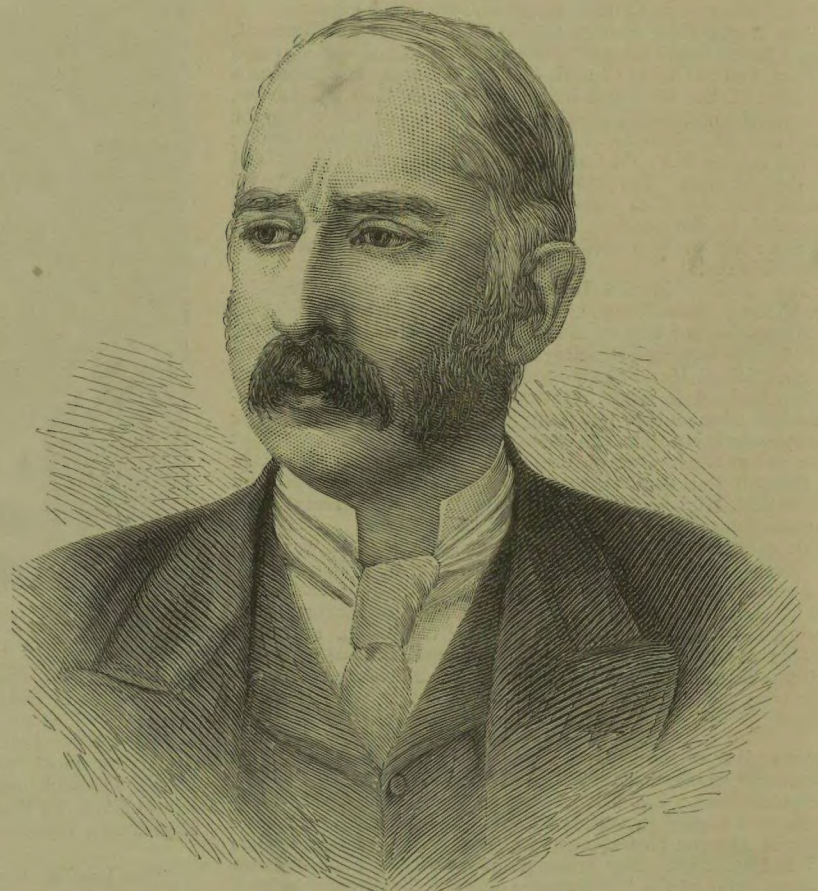
THE EARL OF LONDESBOROUGH,
MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



LORD PENRHYN,
SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

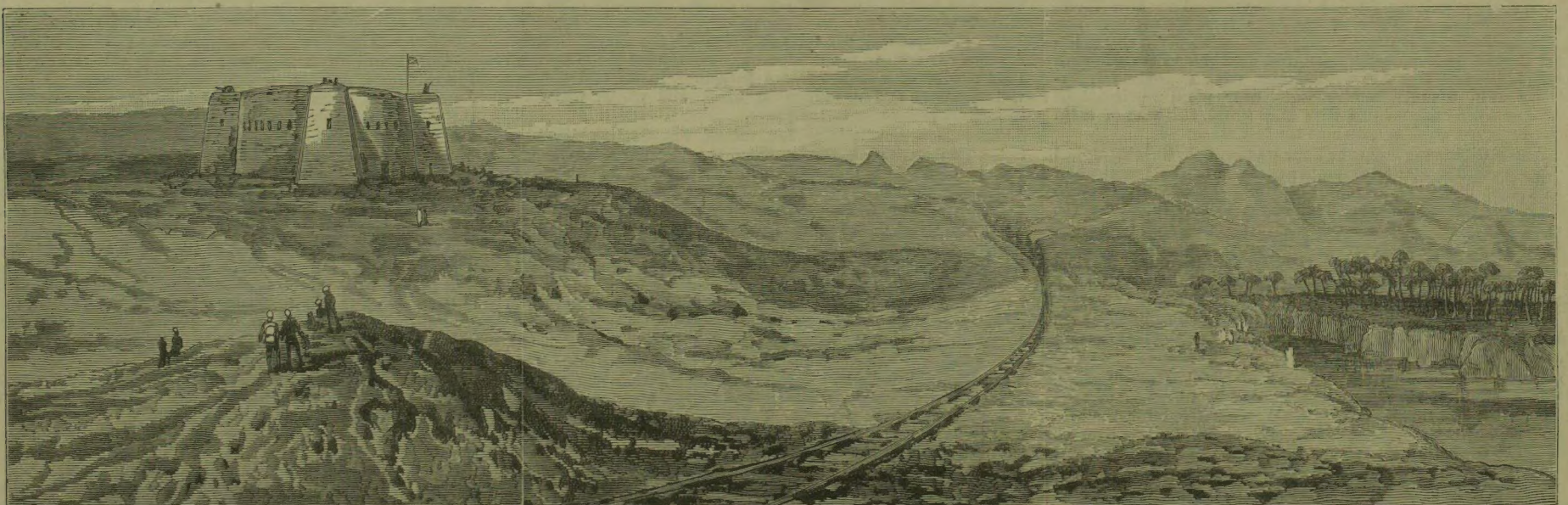


MR. MICHAEL H. SHAW-STEWART, M.P.,
MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



SIR J. C. R. COLOMB, M.P.,
SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS.



FORT TERNAN, KHOR MOUSSA, THE MOST SOUTHERN EGYPTIAN FORT ON THE NILE FRONTIER.



A WONDERFUL STORY.

NOVELS.

Faithful and Unfaithful. By Margaret Lee. One vol. (Macmillan and Co.).—The *Nineteenth Century* for February contains a communication from Mr. Gladstone, recommending this story of American domestic life, which was originally published with the title of "Divorce," as one serving to exemplify a doctrine concerning the bond of marriage held by him to be of profound value to mankind. It will be evident to the reader, however, that the religious or ethical opinion of the absolute indissolubility of marriage is quite distinct from seeing the great social evils and notorious instances of cruel injustice and gross immorality arising out of particular divorce laws existing in certain States of the American Union. The several State Legislatures make their own laws on this subject; these differ extremely, and some are too lax; but the divorces legally granted in any one State are acknowledged in the Courts of every other, and the Federal authority does not pretend to control them. We may regard this as a political inconsistency, seeing that the Federal Congress has forbidden polygamy; and that, since the people of the United States form one nation, there should be one marriage law for the whole Commonwealth. American citizens will do well to consider the question; but our own position, in the United Kingdom, is not entirely consistent, as there are certain differences concerning marriage in the law of Scotland, and in the laws of the British Colonies, beside the law of England, which do not, however, very often occasion a serious practical grievance. The facility of obtaining a divorce in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, or California, at the suit of one party to the marriage which is to be dissolved, while the other party is residing in another State, certainly appears to be monstrous, even from the mere political point of view; it is really an infringement of State rights, and of the civil rights of individuals, regarded as fellow-citizens. But we do not see, as the writer of this story and Mr. Gladstone, after her, seem to intimate, that the exposure of such an anomaly, and of private injuries resulting from it, lends any weight of argument to the doctrine that there should be no divorce, with freedom of new marriage, for any cause whatever. This doctrine has never been practically maintained by any of the great Churches of Christendom, nor is it supported by reasons of social expediency or of humanity; but every man and woman capable of entertaining the idea from a motive purely of refined moral sentiment is free to act upon it in his or her personal conduct, though not to bind others who feel differently about it. A "counsel of perfection" for saints must not be made a law for common people. Having thus disclaimed, for our own part, any readiness to endorse the controversial purpose of this work of fiction, with regard to the lawfulness or righteousness of "Divorce," as an abstract proposition, we can honestly admire "Faithful and Unfaithful" as a touching, graceful, and delicately pure-minded story of womanly trials and sorrows, and of womanly virtue finally rewarded with peace and happiness. Constance Travers, the heroine, is a lovely character, a fond and trustful wife, a devoted mother, and a sincere friend, thinking no evil of anyone, relying on the honour of her husband, and making every sacrifice to serve and please him, even after the discovery of his treachery, until he demands that she consent to a divorce, which she, being ever willing to forgive the wrongs she has suffered, rejects and regards as a sin. This Gilbert Travers—handsome, clever, vain, and unprincipled—is masculine selfishness itself in the form of a fast New-Yorker, eager to get money and to spend it lavishly and ostentatiously, courting female admiration, caring for her beauty and sweetness only to indulge his own sense of possession, and sympathising with none of her higher affections. He recklessly forces upon her a luxurious and extravagant style of living, plunges into Colorado silver-mine speculations, wastes the property that she has inherited from a careful father, deceives her about its investment, neglects his children, spends his evenings with a Mrs. Whiting, an "emancipated" woman who has divorced her husband, and who flatters Mr. Travers about his accomplishments of singing and reciting; finally, having been detected in an equivocal degree of intimacy with this person, he behaves to his wife, grieving but not reproaching him, as a hard, cold, cynical villain might do, and would drive her to procure a divorce that he may be at liberty. As she persistently refuses, he leaves her on a false pretence of business, dwells over a twelvemonth in Connecticut, and obtains a legal decree, without her knowledge, to dissolve their marriage bond, after which he marries Mrs. Whiting, who has money of her own. The deserted wife takes to keeping a school, joined by her friend Florence Almann, a good professional teacher, brings up her children well, and is happy after all her troubles. This is the main subject; but many other persons are introduced, whose affairs and conversation are represented with sufficient vivacity, making up a picture of New York fashionable society not attractive to the sober mind. It should, however, be always remembered that New York city life, or Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, or San Francisco city life, at least that of the moneyed and mercantile or speculating "Upper Ten" in such big towns, is totally unlike the common life of the generality of people in America. There are sixty millions of people in the nation; there is no social metropolis of the United States; New York does not give the law, in morals or manners, in ideas or taste, to that great country; and American home-life, in general, will bear comparison for integrity and fidelity with that of any nation in Europe.

Beechcroft at Rockstone. By Charlotte M. Yonge, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. Two vols. (Macmillan and Co.).—Family life, especially regarded as the field of moral culture and discipline for young ladies, is always treated by Miss Yonge in a wise and wholesome spirit. The faculty of linking together a number of small incidents, and producing a critical situation by a variety of causes apparently slight and remote, is one of this author's talents; but she most excels in portraying feminine character and manners. As the title may seem rather puzzling, let us explain that two middle-aged spinster ladies, Miss Jane Mohun and Miss Ada or Adeline, her sister, have named their house at Rockstone—a place rather like Torquay—after the home of their youth, Beechcroft Court, to which also their married sisters, Lady Merrifield being the one most conspicuous through her children, look back fondly as to their ancestral home. General Sir Jasper Merrifield, her husband, encountering injury from an accident in India, his wife hastens from England to nurse him, and sends, meanwhile, her daughter Gillian, with two or three younger children, to stay at Rockstone with their aunts. Gillian is in her seventeenth year, little acquainted with the world, disposed at first to resent and repel Aunt Jane's supervision of her conduct, and relying too much on her own judgment. There is a family named White, with a son and daughter employed at the great marble and mosaic works connected with the local stone-quarries. The principal owner of this concern is a Mr. White, who resides in Italy, near the marble-quarries of Carrara, and who in his youth was a working stonemason. A cousin of his enlisted in the Army, rose from the ranks to be Captain, and, being a meritorious officer, gained the esteem of Colonel Merrifield, then commanding his regiment, the Royal Wardour's. This Captain White died, leaving a widow, half Greek and half

Irish, with several children. They were left in poverty; and the rich quarry-master, who had never seen them, paid a little for the education of the youngsters, and gave two of them—Alexis as junior clerk, and Kalliope, who was clever in drawing, as a designer of mosaic patterns—subordinate posts in his works at Rockstone. Miss Gillian Merrifield, finding that these people belonged to Captain White, whom she remembers as a person held in regard by her own father, impulsively devotes herself to improving their position. Both Kalliope and Alexis have inherited classic Greek faces; and their characters, manners, and talents are deserving of favourable notice. Gillian, without consulting her aunts, chooses Kalliope for her bosom friend; and when she hears that Alexis wishes to be a clergyman, and that he is trying to learn enough to enter a theological college, she imprudently offers to assist in his studies. This practice is wrongly kept secret from Aunt Jane and Aunt Ada; but she honestly tells her mother, in letters to India, what she is doing, which Lady Merrifield and Sir Jasper do not expressly forbid, supposing Alexis to be a mere boy, whereas he is a young man of nineteen. Although Gillian herself never has the least idea of a flirtation, Alexis soon fancies himself in love with her, and presumes to send her a "valentine," which is indignantly rejected. His mother, Mrs. White, is a stupid, coarse, and vulgar woman, and his elder brother Richard, an attorney's clerk at Leeds, is a rogue who has been misappropriating the bounty of their wealthy distant relative. Kalliope, moreover, is persecuted by the disagreeable attentions of Mr. Frank Stebbing, son of the managing partner at the Rockstone quarries; but her behaviour is invariably discreet and dignified. It evidently requires more competent guidance for Gillian than her own sense of rectitude to manage her friendly intercourse with these Whites, which becomes more and more embarrassing. A fall of the cliff, by which a child is killed, being attributed to negligence on the part of Alexis, he is dismissed by Mr. Stebbing, runs away, and enlists for a soldier. But this is not the worst; he is accused of embezzling £15 which he had received for the firm; and it is with some difficulty his friends can prove that the money was duly sent, through his sister, to Mr. Stebbing, by whose son Frank it was fraudulently intercepted. The return home of Sir Jasper and Lady Merrifield from India, the arrival of the great Mr. White from Italy, coming to see everything with his own eyes, and the timely presence of good Lord Rotherwood, a cousin of the Mohuns, who is the principal landowner of Rockstone, amply suffice to clear up all misconceptions. The affectionate Merrifield family are happily reunited, finding a pleasant new home in the neighbourhood. Some ladies find husbands, but Gillian is heart-whole, and remains with her parents and her younger brothers and sisters. It is a pleasant, lively story, commendable for its high moral tone and sense of propriety in conduct.

French Janet. By the Author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline." Two vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.).—The old-fashioned country life of Scotch "lairds" and "leddies" in the middle of the last century, with a glimpse of that of the French "noblesse" and their family dependents at Paris in the reign of Louis XV., furnishes the scenes and manners of this domestic romance, which is mainly a supposed ghost-story, related with shrewd and suppressed humour, and not to be very seriously received. Allan Wedderburn, commonly called "Young Windygates" from the small ancestral estate to which he is heir, is sent to learn the habits of polite society, as many young gentlemen of Scotland were sent in that age, with personal introductions to members of the aristocratic but dissipated French Court. Being ignorant of the foreign world, and imperfectly acquainted with the language, he is put under the guidance of an elderly cousin, known as Braehead, who is a sceptical philosopher like David Hume, intent on joining the colloquies of the famous "Encyclopédistes," and too indolent to watch over his pupil's intercourse with the gallant Parisian ladies. A young widow, Madame Ste. Barbe, a poor relative of the Duc and Duchesse de Châlons, conceiving that marriage with the heir of Windygates will retrieve her desperate fortune and her damaged reputation, sets her lace cap at him; and, having a commanding style of beauty, some talents, and great audacity, makes a strong impression on his honest and simple heart. She nurses him through a dangerous fever, and begins to call him "Alain" and to be called "Jeannette" by him, when Braehead, alarmed by this tender intimacy, and armed with peremptory orders from the youth's father and mother, compels him to start for home. Their travelling carriage is pursued to the gates of Paris by a vehicle hired to overtake them, from which, during a stoppage of the crowded street traffic, Jeannette alights and presses close to the carriage window, rashly mounting the spokes of the wheel, to speak to her young admirer. The carriage moves on, she is thrown down, two wheels pass over her, there is a cry of horror, and she is supposed to be killed. Allan faints, being still weak from the fever, while Braehead, fearing to be detained, and believing the unfortunate woman to be actually dead, makes the driver and postillions go on with their utmost speed; they reach Dunkirk, embark for Leith, and arrive at Windygates, where supernatural marvels await them. The unhappy Allan, tormented by grief, shame, and remorse, begins to be haunted by the ghost of Jeannette, "French Janet" as the others call her, first seen in the clouds of a stormy sunset, where even the sceptical Braehead discerned a human figure's likeness, afterwards in the rooms and galleries of the house, looking at him with reproachful sorrow. These apparitions continue during many months; they become the talk of the household and neighbourhood; the ghost of the strange lady, in her foreign dress profusely trimmed with fine lace of her own making, is seen by several other persons; among them, an innocent child who is doomed to an early death, and a venerable old Cameronian pastor beyond his ninetieth year. Allan's mother, the Laird's wife, to whom the courtesy title of "Lady Windygates" is generally accorded, tries to relieve her son from his appalling gloom. A religious service, with a solemn exorcism prescribed by some ancient rule of the Kirk, fails to get rid of the supernatural persecution. Then she sends for brave and bonnie Maisie Hunter, the orphan heiress of the Henghs, the brightest and best young woman of the whole country-side, a playmate of poor Allan in his childhood, and one whom the parents would have chosen to be Allan's wife. This noble girl comes to stay at Windygates, soothes, cheers, and rallies the distracted patient, saves him from insanity, wins his affection, is publicly betrothed to him in spite of earnest warnings, and courageously endures a lonely night vigil in the haunted gallery, defying and disproving the existence of the ghost. But among the wedding gifts sent to Maisie and Allan is a packing-case from France, containing a picture—that of Madame Ste. Barbe herself, attired in her fine lace, and wearing also the amber and gold cross which Allan sent her on the day he left Paris. This is a mystery which not even the critical Braehead is able to explain; nor does the authoress pretend to give its solution; but our own opinion is that Madame Ste. Barbe was not really killed, and that she survived at Paris, to get the picture painted after her recovery from the almost fatal accident. In any case, Maisie can never be jealous of "French Janet," either picture or ghost, but hangs the picture in her own parlour.

ART NOTES.

The Nineteenth Century Art Society (Conduit-street Galleries) labours under considerable disadvantages in its efforts to take rank among the prominent exhibitions of the season. It has fostered the rise of many artists, who, having caught public attention and favour under its roof, migrate to more-frequented galleries as soon as they feel themselves strong enough for the flight. Of such, Mr. Gotch, Mr. Tuke, and, in a lesser degree, Mr. Ayerst Ingram and others, are conspicuous examples. It is, therefore, for those who are wishful to detect rising favourites that the Conduit-street Galleries offer the chief attraction. On the present occasion, such works as Mr. Philip Pavy's "Posada in Seville" (44) and the "Street-Barber of Tangiers" (99) deserve special notice. A companion work to the latter, Miss Murray Cookesley's "Street in Tangiers" (102), has some good colour and careful drawing. Mr. Arthur Dodd's dogs and horses are vigorous as well as sympathetic. Mr. Yeend King, at any rate, is not ungrateful for past favours, and sends an excellent specimen of his work, "A Look near Newbury" (122), which, if strong in colour, is not without finish. Miss A. Webb's "Sunset" (151), and Mr. F. W. Hayes's "In Bardsey Sound" (153), are above the average of sea-pieces; and Mr. W. Anderson's "Eventide" (101), a quiet, reposeful scene, is excellent in colour and feeling; whilst Mr. (or Miss) M. Alexander's "Apples" (194) are careful studies of still life. Among the water-colourists, Mr. T. B. Hardy, Mr. Thomas Soper, and Mr. James Stewart are the most noteworthy; as is Mr. Slocombe among the etchers.

The collection of water-colour sketches and drawings by Mr. Paul Naftel, R.W.S., now on view at the Fine Art Society's Gallery (148, New Bond-street), confirms the view, previously expressed in these columns, of the artist's capacities and limitations. Never attempting anything beyond his power, Mr. Naftel has rendered himself a complete master of what lies within his range. His drawing is careful, his colour delicate, and the general effect of his work is decidedly pleasing and attractive. It is, therefore, not surprising to find him taking rank amongst the most successful of the water-colour painters of the day. In early life, if we mistake not, Mr. Paul Naftel was a follower, if not an actual pupil, of David Cox; but if with the remembrance of the latter artist's Welsh scenery we turn to Mr. Naftel's impression of Bettws-y-Coed and the Siabod district, we see how wide a gulf now separates the two painters. But pictures such as the "Stepping Stones" (10) over the Llugwy, with Moel Siabod frowning through the sunny haze; the quiet "Church-pool at Bettws" (2), and the gloom of "Llynn Idwal" (34) show Mr. Naftel can sympathise as heartily as did his master with the beauties of Welsh mountain scenery. The majority, however, of the sketches in the present exhibition deal with the picturesque, but little frequented, island of Sark, of which Mr. J. L. Roget exhibited some appreciative studies a few years ago. The colours of the sea and cliffs at Sark are suited to Mr. Naftel's special style, and so successful a work as the "View of the Channel Islands, from Pilehard's Monument" (50) should encourage him to try his powers more frequently on such subjects. Another of the larger works, "Creux Harbour" (63), is not only delightful in colour, but displays great mastery over atmospheric effect. The smaller rendering of the same spot (48) is full of nice, but somewhat "finicking," work, which too frequently characterises Mr. Naftel's style. But, at all events, he is never careless; and, if he occasionally avoids difficulties, he never shirks work. On the Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and, in one instance, on the Cumbrian moors he has found subjects for his brush which pleasantly recall the spots, and mark with delicate emphasis the varying features of our moorland scenery.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on Feb. 14, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the silver medal of the institution, accompanied by a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, was awarded to Sergeant Thomas Sutcliffe, R.I.C., in recognition of his gallant conduct in descending a cliff at great risk, and rescuing twelve of the crew and the master's wife from the barque Etta, of Belfast, which was stranded in Credon Bay on Dec. 21 last. £2 was also granted to a man who assisted the officer in effecting the rescue. Rewards amounting to £705 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for numerous services rendered during January. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to nearly £3000 were ordered to be made on the 293 life-boat establishments of the institution. Among the contributions recently received were £700 from Miss Dixon, of Cheltenham, to defray the cost of the Port Errol new life-boat, to be named the "Frances Camilla Howard"; £25 16s. 9d. from the St. Michael's (Paddington) Life-Boat Fund, per the Rev. G. F. Prescott, further contribution towards the maintenance of the Kessingland No. 2 life-boat; and £7, proceeds of entertainments given by the Looe Juvenile Amateur Minstrels. The Flamborough No. 1, Robin Hood's Bay, and Rye life-boats, having been altered and fitted with all modern improvements, have been returned to their stations. Reports having been read from the life-boat inspectors of the institution on their recent visits to life-boat stations, the proceedings terminated.

A dramatic entertainment was given on Feb. 19 at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria-park, for the amusement of the patients and other inmates.

Admiral Inglefield has been installed Master of the Drury-Lane Lodge of Freemasons, the ceremony taking place in the grand saloon of the Drury-Lane Theatre in the presence of a large assembly of members.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Whitehead) held her first reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday, Feb. 19. Subsequent receptions will take place on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, from three to five.

A despatch from Vancouver City, through Reuter's agency, states that Sir George Baden Powell has arrived at the conclusion, after examination, that the Canadian Railway route to China is to be relied upon throughout the winter months.

Under the auspices of the London Liberal and Radical Union, a public meeting was held in St. James's Hall on Feb. 14 to consider the question of providing better dwellings for the working classes. Resolutions were adopted in favour of giving the London County Council larger powers in this matter, and of enabling it for that purpose to tax the land.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Charing-cross Hospital was held on Feb. 13 at the board-room of the institution, Agar-street, Strand, under the presidency of Mr. R. Biddulph Martin (the treasurer). The report stated that during last year 1870 in-patients had been admitted, a larger number by nearly two hundred than any hitherto recorded in the history of the hospital. The financial position of the institution had very greatly improved, which was due in a large measure to the successful triennial dinner held in November under the presidency of the Earl of Derby, when the subscription list amounted to £3500, including a gift of £1000 from Miss Matilda Levy and family.

Waltzers and Waltzing

The Mall
Kensington

My dear Gerty

You say that
as you know I
go out a good
deal you would
like me to give you
my opinion on
this subject of
'Waltzers &
Waltzing'



Well!—I have "danced" with a short man who held me out at arm's length and walked with me



With a tall man who squeezed me up against his waistcoat and ambled with me



With a big man who walked over me



With a little one who walked under me.



With a conversational one who trotted about laughing at his own weak witticisms



With a dignified one who strolled about with me in forbidding silence.



With an energetic one who strode about knocking me against the other dancers.



With an even more energetic one who pranced all round me treading on my toes



But Jack's the only man who ever 'waltzed' with me.

Cupid
Hallway
89

L. Parnell

CLEOPATRA:

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE FALL AND VENGEANCE OF HARMACHIS, THE ROYAL EGYPTIAN, AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE COMING OF HARMACHIS TO THE PALACE; OF HOW HE DREW PAULUS THROUGH THE GATES; OF CLEOPATRA SLEEPING, AND OF THE MAGIC OF HARMACHIS WHICH HE SHOWED UNTO HER.



THUS it came to pass that on the next day I arrayed myself after the fashion of a magician or astrologer, in a long and flowing robe. I placed on my head a cap, about which were brodered images of the stars, and in my belt a scribe's palette and a roll of papyrus written o'er with mystic spells and signs. In my hand I held a wand of ebony, tipped with ivory, such as is used by priests and masters of magic. Among

these, indeed, I held high rank, filling by knowledge of their secrets which I had learned at On what I lacked in that skill

of hand which comes from use. And so with no small shame, for I love not such play and hold this common magic in contempt, I set forth through the Bruchium to the palace on the Lochias, being guided on my way by my uncle Sepa. At length, passing up the avenue of Sphinxes, we came to the great marble gateway and the gates of bronze within which is the guard-house. And here my uncle left me, breathing many prayers for my safety and success. But I advanced with an easy air to the gate, where I was roughly challenged by the Gallic sentries, and asked of my name, following, and business. I gave my name, Harmachis, the astrologer, saying that my business was with the Lady Charmion, the Queen's lady. Thereon the man made as though to let me pass in, when a Captain of the Guard, a Roman named Paulus, came forward and forbade it. Now, this Paulus was a large limbed man, with a woman's face, and a hand that shook from wine-bibbing. Nevertheless, he knew me again.

"Why," he cried, in the Latin tongue, to one who came with him, "this is the fellow who wrestled yesterday with the Nubian gladiator, that same who now howls for his lost hand underneath my window. Curses on the black brute! I had a bet upon him for the games! I have backed him against Caius, and now he'll never fight again, and I must lose my money, all through this astrologer. What is it thou sayest—thou hast business with the Lady Charmion? Nay, then, that settles it. I will not let thee through. Fellow, I worship the Lady Charmion—ay, we all worship her, though she gives us more slaps than sighs. And dost thou think that we will suffer an astrologer with such eyes and such a chest as thine to cut in the game?—by Bacchus, no! She must come out to keep the tryst, for in thou shalt not go."

"Sir," I said humbly and yet with dignity, "I pray that a message may be sent to the Lady Charmion, for my business will not brook delay."

"Ye Gods!" answered the fool, "whom have we here that he cannot wait? A Caesar in disguise? Nay, be off—be off! if thou wouldst not learn how a spear-prick feels behind."

"Nay," put in the other officer, "he is an astrologer; make him prophesy—make him play tricks."

"Ay," cried the others who had sauntered up, "let the fellow show his art. If he is a magician he can pass the gates, Paulus or no Paulus."

"Right willingly, good Sirs!" I answered; for I saw no other means of entering. "Wilt thou, my young and noble Lord"—and I addressed him who was with Paulus—"suffer that I look thee in the eyes; perchance I may read what is written there?"

"Right," answered the youth; "but I wish that the Lady Charmion was the sorceress. I would stare her out of countenance, I warrant me."

I took him by the hand and gazed deep into his eyes. "I see," I said, "a field of battle at night, and about it bodies stretched—among them is *thy* body, and a hyena tears at its throat. Most noble Sir! thou shalt die by sword-thrusts within a year."

"By Bacchus!" said the youth, turning white to the gills, "thou art an ill-omened sorcerer!" And he slunk off—shortly afterwards, as it chanced, to meet this very fate. For he was sent on service and slain in Cyprus.

"Now for thee, great Captain!" I said, speaking to Paulus. "I will show thee how I will pass those gates without thy leave—ay, and draw thee through them after me. Be pleased to fix thy princely gaze upon the point of this wand in my hand."

Being urged thereto by his comrades, this he did, not willingly; and I let him gaze till I saw his eyes grow empty as an owl's eyes in the sun. Then suddenly I withdrew the wand, and, shifting my own countenance into the place of it, I seized him with my will and stare, and, beginning to turn round and round, drew him after me, his face, fierce and drawn, fixed, as it were, almost to my own. Then I slowly moved backwards till I had passed the gates, still drawing him after me, and having passed, I jerked my head away. But he fell to the ground, to rise wiping his brow and looking exceeding foolish.

"Art thou content, most noble Captain?" I said. "Thou seest we have passed the gates. Would any other noble Sir here present wish that I should show more of my skill?"

"By Taranis, Lord of Thunder, and all the Gods of Olympus thrown in, no!" growled an old Centurion, a Gaul named Brennus, "I like thee not, I say. The man who could drag our Paulus through those gates by the eye, as it were, is not a man to play with. Paulus, too, who always goes the way you don't want him—backwards, like an ass—Paulus! Why, Sirrah, thou needst must have a woman in one eye and a wine-cup in the other to draw our Paulus thus."

At this moment the talk was broken, for, coming down the marble walk, followed by an armed slave, was Charmion herself. She walked calm and careless, her hands folded behind her and her eyes gazing at nothingness, as it were. But it was when Charmion thus looked upon nothing that she saw most. And as she came the officers and men of the guard made way for her bowing, for, as I learned afterwards, this girl, next to Cleopatra's self, wielded more power than anyone about the palace.

"What is this tumult, Brennus?" she said, speaking to the Centurion, and making as if she saw me not; "knowest thou not that the Queen sleeps at this hour, and if she be awakened it is thou who must answer for it, and that dearly?"

"Nay, Lady," said the Centurion, humbly; "but it is thus. We have here"—and he jerked his thumb towards me—"a magician of the most pestilent—um, I crave his pardon, of the very best sort, for he hath but just now, only by placing his eyes close to the nose of the worthy Captain Paulus, dragged him, the said Paulus, through the gates that Paulus swore the magician should not pass. By the same token, Lady, the magician says that he has business with you—which grieves me for your sake."

Charmion turned and looked at me carelessly. "Ay, I remember," she said; "and so he hath—at least, the Queen would see his tricks; but if he can do none better than cause a sot"—here she cast a glance of scorn at the wondering Paulus—"to follow his nose through the gates he guards, he had better go whence he came. Follow me, Sir Magician; and for thee, Brennus, I say, keep thy riotous crew more quiet. For thee, most honourable Paulus, get thee sober, and next time I am asked for at the gates give him who asks a hearing." And with a queenly nod of her small head she turned and led the way, followed at a distance by myself and the armed slave.

We passed up the marble walk which runs through the garden grounds, and is set on either side with marble statues, for the most part of heathen Gods and Goddesses, where-with these Lagidæ were not ashamed to defile their royal dwellings. At length we came to a portico with fluted columns very beautiful to see, but of the Grecian style of art, where we found more guards, who made way for the lady Charmion. Crossing the portico we reached an outer marble hall wherein a fountain softly plashed, and thence by a low doorway a second chamber, known as the Alabaster Hall, most beautiful to see. Its roof was upheld by light columns of black marble, but all its walls were panelled with alabaster, whereon were graven Grecian legends. Its floor was of rich and many-hued mosaic, that told the tale of the passion of Psyche for the Grecian God of Love, and about it were set chairs of ivory and gold. At the doorway of this chamber Charmion bade the armed slave stay, so that we passed in alone, for the place was empty save for two eunuchs who stood with drawn swords before the curtains at the further end.

"I am vexed, my Lord," she said, speaking very low and shyly, "that thou shouldst have met with such affronts at the gate; but the guard there served a double watch, and I had given my commands to the officer of the company that should have relieved it. They are ever insolent, these Roman officers, who, though they seem to serve, know well that Egypt is their plaything. But it is not altogether ill, for these rough soldiers are superstitious, and hereafter they will fear thee. Now bide thou here while I pass into Cleopatra's chamber, where she sleeps. But now have I sung her to sleep, and if she be awakened I will call thee, for she waits thy coming." And without more words she glided from my side.

In a little time she returned, and coming to my side spoke: "Wouldst see the fairest woman in all the world, asleep?" she whispered; "if so, follow thou me. Nay, fear not; when she awakes she will but laugh, for she bade me be sure to bring thee instantly, whether she slept or woke. See, I have her signet."

So we passed up the beautiful chamber till we came to where the eunuchs stood with drawn swords, and these would have barred my entry. But Charmion frowned, and drawing the signet from her bosom held it before their eyes. Thereon, having examined the writing that is on the ring, they bowed, dropping their sword points and we passed through the heavy curtains brodered o'er with gold, into the resting-place of Cleopatra. Beautiful it was beyond imagining—beautiful with many coloured marbles, with gold and ivory, gems and flowers—all art can furnish and all luxury can dream of were here. Here were pictures so real that birds might have pecked the painted fruits; here were statues of woman's loveliness frozen into stone; here were draperies fine as softest silk, but woven of a web of gold; here were couches and carpets such as I never saw. Here the air was sweet with perfume, while through the open window places came the far murmur of the sea. And at the further end of the chamber, on a couch of gleaming silk and sheltered by a net of finest gauze, Cleopatra lay asleep. There she lay—the fairest thing that man ever saw—fairer than a dream, and all about her flowed the web of her dark hair. One white, rounded arm made a pillow for her head and one hung downward to the ground. Her rich lips were parted in a smile, showing the ivory lines of teeth; and her rosy limbs were draped in so thin a robe of the silk of Cos, held about her by a jewelled girdle, that the white gleam of flesh shone through it. I stood astonished, and though my thoughts had little bent that way, the sight of all her beauty struck me like a blow, so that for a moment I lost myself as it were in the vision of its power, and at heart was grieved that I must slay so fair a thing.

Turning suddenly from the sight, I found Charmion watching me with her quick eyes—watching as though she would search my heart. And, indeed, something of my thought must have been written on my face in a language that she could read, for she whispered in my ear—

"Aye, it is pity, is it not? Harmachis, being after all a man, methinks that thou wilt need all thy ghostly strength to nerve thee to the deed!"

I frowned, but before I could frame an answer she touched

me lightly on the arm and pointed to the Queen. A change had come upon her: her hands were clenched, and about her face, all rosy with the hue of sleep, gathered a cloud of fear. Her breath came quick, she raised her arms as though to ward away a blow, and then with a stifled moan sat up and opened the windows of her eyes. Dark they were, dark as night; but when the light found them they grew blue even as the sky grows blue before the blushing of the dawn.

"Cæsarion?" she said; "where is Cæsarion?—Was it then a dream? I dreamed that Julius—Julius who is dead—came to me, his bloody toga wrapped about his face, and having thrown his arms about his child led him away. Then I dreamed I died—died in blood and agony; and one I might not see mocked me as I died! Ah!—who is that man?"

"Peace, Madam! peace!" said Charmion. "'Tis but the magician Harmachis, whom thou didst bid me bring to thee at this hour."

"Ah! the magician—that Harmachis who overthrew the giant? I remember me now. He is welcome. Tell me, Sir Magician, can thy magic mirror forth an answer to this dream? Nay, how strange a thing is sleep, that wrapping the mind in a web of darkness, straightly compels it to its will. Whence, then, come those images of fear rising on the horizon of the soul like some untimely moon upon the twilight sky? Who grants them power to stalk so lifelike from Memory's thronging halls and, pointing to their wounds, thus confront the Present with the Past? Are they, then, messengers? Doth the semi-death of sleep give them a foothold in our brains, and thus upknot the severed thread of human kinship? That was Cæsar's self, I tell thee, who but now stood at my side and murmured through his muffled robe warning words whereof the memory is lost to me. Read me this riddle, thou Egyptian Sphinx,* and I'll show thee a rosier path to fortune than all thy stars can point. Thou hast brought the omen, solve thou its problem."

"In a good hour do I come, most mighty Queen," I made answer, "for I have some skill in the mysteries of sleep, which is, as thou hast rightly guessed, a stair whereby those who are gathered to Osiris may from time to time enter at the gateways of our living sense, and, by signs and words that can be read of mortals thereto duly learned, repeat the echoes of that Hall of Truth which is their habitation. Thereby also the messengers of the guardian Gods may descend in many shapes upon the half-loosed spirit of their choice. For O Queen, to those who hold the key, the madness of our dreams can show a clearer purpose and speak more certainly than all the acted wisdom of our waking life, which is a dream, indeed. Thou didst see great Cæsar in his bloody robe, and he threw his arms about the Prince Cæsarion and led him hence. Harken now to the secret of thy vision. 'Twas Cæsar's self thou sawest coming to thy side from Amenti in such a guise as might not be mistaken. When he embraced the child Cæsarion he did it for a sign that to him, and him alone, had passed his greatness and his love. When he seemed to lead him hence he led him forth from Egypt to be crowned in the Capitol, crowned the Emperor of Rome and Lord of all the lands. For the rest, I know it not. It is hid from me."

Thus, then, I read the vision, though to my sense it had a more evil meaning. But it is not well to prophesy evil unto Kings.

Meanwhile Cleopatra had risen, and, having thrown back the gnat gauze, was seated upon the edge of her couch, her eyes fixed upon my face, the while her fingers played with her girdle's jewelled ends.

"Of a truth," she cried, "thou art the best of all magicians, for thou readest my heart, and out of the rough shell of evil omen drawest the hidden sweet!"

"Aye, O Queen," said Charmion, who stood by with down-cast eyes, and methought there was bitter meaning in her soft notes; "may no rougher words ever affront thy ears, and no evil presage less closely tread upon its happy sense."

Cleopatra placed her hands behind her head and, leaning back, looked at me with half-shut eyes.

"Come, show us of thy magic, Egyptian," she said. "It is yet hot abroad, and I am a-weary of those Hebrew Ambassadors and their talk of Herod and Jerusalem. I hate that Herod, as he shall find—and I will have none of the Ambassadors to-day, though a little do I yearn to try my Hebrew on them. What canst thou do? Hast thou no new trick? By Serapis! if thou canst conjure as well as thou canst prophesy, thou shalt have a place at Court, with pay and perquisites to boot, an thy lofty soul doth not scorn perquisites."

"Nay," I answered, "all tricks are old; but there are some forms of magic to be rarely used, and with discretion, that may, perchance, be new to thee, O Queen! Art thou afraid to venture on the charm?"

"Naught I fear; go on and do thy worst. Come, Charmion, and sit thou by me. But, stay, where are all the girls?—Iras and Merira?—they, too, love magic."

"Not so," I said; "the charms work ill before so many. Now behold!" and, gazing at the twain, I cast down my wand upon the marble and murmured a spell. For a moment it was still, and then, as I muttered, the rod slowly began to writhe. It bent itself, it stood on end, and of its own motion moved. Next it put on scales, and behold it was a serpent that crawled and fiercely hissed.

"Fie on thee!" cried Cleopatra, clapping her hands; "callest thou that magic? Why, 'tis an old trick that any wayside conjurer can do. I have seen it a score of times."

"Wait, O Queen," I answered, "thou hast not seen all." And even as I spoke, the serpent seemed to break in fragments, and from each fragment grew a new serpent. And these, too, broke in fragments and bred others, till in a little space the place, to their glamourous sight, was a seething sea of snakes, that crawled, hissed, and knotted themselves in knots. Then I made a sign, and the serpents gathered themselves about me, and seemed slowly to twine themselves about my body and my limbs, till, save my face, I was wreathed thick with hissing snakes.

"Oh, horrible! horrible!" cried Charmion, hiding her countenance in the skirt of the Queen's garment.

"Nay, enough! Magician, enough!" said the Queen: "thy magic overwhelms us."

I waved my snake-wrapped arms, and all was gone. There at my feet lay the black wand tipped with ivory, and naught beside.

The two women looked one upon another and gasped with wonder. But I took up the wand and stood with folded arms before them.

"Is the Queen content with my poor art?" I asked most humbly.

"Aye, that am I, Egyptian; never did I see its like! Court astronomer art thou from this day forward, with right of access to the Queen's presence. Hast thou more of such magic at thy call?"

"Yea, Royal Egypt; suffer that the chamber be a little darkened and I will show thee one more thing."

"Half am I afraid," she answered; "nevertheless do thou, Charmion, even as this Harmachis says."

* Alluding to his name. Harmachis was the Grecian title of the divinity of the Sphinx, as Horemku was the Egyptian.—Ed.



EXPECTATION.

BY E. NICKKY.



DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

"Be pleased to fix thy princely gaze upon the point of this wand in my hand." . . . I slowly moved backwards till I had passed the gates, still drawing him after me.

So the curtains were drawn and the chamber made as though the twilight were at hand. I came forward, and stood me beside Cleopatra. "Gaze thou there!" I said sternly, pointing with the wand to the empty space where I had been, "and thou shalt behold that which is in thy mind."

Then for a little space was silence, while the two women gazed fixedly and half fearful at the spot.

And as they gazed a cloud gathered before them. Very slowly it took shape and form, and the form it took was the form of a man, though as yet he was but vaguely mapped upon the twilight, and seemed now to grow and now to melt away.

Then I cried with a loud voice—

"Shade, I conjure thee, *appear!*"

And even as I cried the Thing, perfect in every part, leapt

into form before us, sudden as the flash of day. His shape was the shape of Royal Caesar, the toga thrown about his face and on his form a vestment bloody from a hundred wounds. An instant so he stood, then I waved my wand and he was gone.

I turned me to the two women on the couch, and then I saw Cleopatra's lovely face all clothed in terror. Her lips were ashy white, her eyes stared wide, and the flesh was shaking on her bones.

"Man!" she gasped; "man! who and what art thou who canst bring the dead before our eyes?"

"I am the Queen's astronomer, magician, servant—what the Queen wills," I answered, laughing. "Was this the form that was on the Queen's mind?"

She made no answer, but, rising, left the chamber by another door.

Then Charmion rose also and took her hands from her face, for she, too, had been stricken with dread.

"How dost thou these things, Royal Harmachis?" she said. "Tell me: for of a truth I fear thee."

"Be not afraid," I answered. "Perchance thou didst see naught but what was in my mind. All things are shadows. How canst thou then know their nature, or what is and what only seems to be? But how goes it? Remember thou, this sport is played to an end."

"It goes well," she said. "By to-morrow's dawn these tales will have gone round, and thou wilt be more feared than any man in Alexandria. Follow me, I pray thee."

(To be continued.)

NEW BOOKS.

English Writers: an Attempt towards a History of English Literature. By Professor Henry Morley. Vols. III. and IV. (Cassell and Co., Limited).—The study of our national literature from an historical point of view is apparently more complex, and involves more diverse subsidiary investigations, than that of any foreign literature. In undertaking this great task the accomplished Professor of University College, London, possessing a wide acquaintance with the bulk of all that can strictly be claimed as the literature of the existing English language, subsequent to the complete amalgamation of the Norman with the Saxon elements of race and speech, had to begin with earlier specimens of authorship. His first and second volumes, treating of primitive Anglo-Saxon writings, the ancient epic of Beowulf, the religious poems of Caedmon, the Chronicles, and other works long previous to the Norman Conquest, were followed in the third volume by his account of a long series of writers in Latin; but the gradual infusion of Norman-French into our language, in the latter part of the twelfth century, created a new instrument of expression, capable of representing a wider and more varied range of thought. At the same time, through the medium of French, educated minds in our nation became familiar with the poetry and romance of Southern Europe—the Provençal especially—though the Langue d'Oc differed from the speech of Northern France; and the channel was opened by which Saracenic and Moorish learning, in Spain and in Sicily, and the rising genius of Italy, could pour a share of their influence into this country. Besides indicating the effect of those foreign agencies, Professor Morley has done justice to the Celtic element in the national literature of that period, and has traced the development of the Arthurian legend. Among the most interesting chapters of his third volume are the account of Walter Map (or Mapes), at least half a Welshman, one of the liveliest and wittiest of native writers, who compiled the "Tales of King Arthur," as well as satirising abuses and vices in Church and State; and that of Layamon, who dwelt on the banks of the Severn, and whose long poem on the conquest of Britain by Brutus, founded on Wace's preceding romance in French, is of great importance in our literary history. The extremely composite nature of English literature before the latter part of the fourteenth century was probably, in the long run, advantageous to its richness in ideas and sentiments. But we hail with satisfaction, in the topics of Professor Morley's fourth volume, his emergence from the scrutiny of French and Italian poetry, even that of Dante and Petrarch, and the writings of Boccaccio, into the England of five centuries ago, where we feel more at home. The Miracle Plays, which were the origin of English dramatic compositions and performances, the serious, thoughtful, and dignified muse of John Gower, with his refined and elaborate style, and the terse, racy, pithy, and pungent strain of "Piers Plowman," written by William Langland, a contemporary of Chaucer, belong to us more nearly than any of the works previously noticed. We look forward to a worthy account of Chaucer in the next volume, which will be followed by one bringing down the history to Caxton, and comprising, it may be supposed, much or all of the fifteenth century. But there must be at least twelve volumes to complete this history of English literature; and we hope that Mr. Morley will be able to finish it in about four years.

Masks or Faces? A Study in the Psychology of Acting. By William Archer (Longmans).—It is a promising pledge for the advancement of theatrical criticism that a thoughtful writer, learned in the history of the stage, has undertaken the special inquiry set forth in this well-conducted essay. Mr. Archer's purpose is to confute the shallow and fallacious paradox of Diderot, begotten of sophistry on the artificial practice of French dramatic performances in the last century, propounding the maxim that no actor should feel the emotion which he endeavours to express. With a view to inductive demonstration from experience, he addressed to a number of ladies and gentlemen of that profession a series of eighteen interrogatories, which were also published in *Longman's Magazine*, inviting their personal testimony on different points bearing on this question, which had been revived by the article that M. Coquelin wrote in *Harper's Magazine*, and by Mr. Henry Irving's comments upon it. The result of much contemporary information so gathered, and of Mr. Archer's researches in the biographical reminiscences of famous actors and actresses in past times, was several articles by him on "The Anatomy of Acting," which form part of this instructive volume. It abounds with interesting personal anecdotes frankly communicated by the popular favourites of London theatres, including Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Crowe (Miss Bateman), Mr. J. Coleman, Miss Clara Morris, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Toole, Miss Wallis, and Miss Geneviève Ward. The evidence from the English stage is overwhelming in proof of Mr. Archer's carefully defined proposition, that really felt passion, excited by imaginative sympathy with the fictitious persons of the drama, is an essential aid to the true actor, though it seems not to be required in certain parts which represent manners, not individual character, and can, therefore, be rendered by mere external imitation. "Sunt lachrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt," is the well-known verse which supplies the mottoes of two interesting chapters; and they contain various applications of the equally familiar Horatian precept, "Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi." That many of the best actors and actresses do really weep abundant drops of soft water, not only on the stage, but sometimes involuntarily while studying their parts, is a fact proved by their own confession and by the observation of others. We know some private persons who seldom drop a tear for their own griefs or those of their dearest friends, but who cannot read aloud certain pathetic passages of poetry without sobbing and weeping; and in this sensibility there is not the slightest affectation. It proceeds simply from nervous excitement; the same persons, or others, will shed tears, in spite of themselves, during a concert of music, at a symphony of Beethoven's or a quartett of fiddles, recalling no sorrowful event whatever. The emotion actually felt in such cases, which is intensely pleasurable, belongs to the artistic temperament rather than to the moral virtue of humane compassion. In the actor, of course, it has to be kept under control, so that he may attend to every detail of his "business," which is carefully arranged beforehand, perhaps to the minutest gesture and to the slightest inflection of emphasis. The human mind is quite capable of carrying on two separate trains of ideas at once, from the twofold structure of the lobes of the brain; this is a matter of common experience, and there is nothing at all strange in the anecdotes of one picking up a fallen jewel, another noticing and readjusting a disarrangement of the dress or the hair, in the midst of an ecstatic declamation. Women who are not actresses may often be observed to do such things when they are in a great passion; and it is at such moments that the most trivial outward circumstances make the deepest impression on the memory. The French critics, therefore, who cited facts of this kind against the emotional theory of the art of acting, were very ignorant of psychology; and Mr. Archer has an easy task in proving them

to be altogether mistaken. His investigation of the springs of laughter, which is by nature the effect of sudden surprise at the perception of an odd incongruity of ideas, leads him on different ground; and we are inclined to believe that the comic actor's laughter is usually caught from sympathy with the expected mirth of the audience. Blushing and turning pale, which cannot be simulated by an act of the will, have frequently accompanied the performance of scenes of shame or terror; and these phenomena, along with that of perspiring or sweating, are discussed in the chapter of "Nature's Cosmetics." A variety of tricks and processes by which an actor like Macready—who used to shake a ladder to get enraged—might work himself into the desired state of vehemence are explained under the head of "Autosuggestion and Innervation." On the other hand, in "The Spur of the Moment," we find signal examples of the successful extemporisation of dramatic effects by an actor who has been watching the turns of interest in the play. The imaginative actor is certainly the great and genuine actor; and Mr. Archer has consulted the dignity of the profession in his convincing exposition of this instructive theme.

The Actor's Art: A Practical Treatise on Stage Declamation, Public Speaking, and Deportment. By Gustave Garcia (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.).—The utility of this manual for the training of aspirants to the theatrical profession, or of amateur performers, should be sufficiently warranted by the experience of its author, who is Professor of Singing and Declamation at the Royal Academy of Music and at other educational institutions. Its precepts, however, differ essentially, though just and sound in their own line, from the views of dramatic excellence set forth in Mr. Archer's "Masks or Faces," being chiefly directed to the regulation of external carriage and gestures, a proper walk and standing postures, the motions of the arms and hands, the physical management of the voice, correct and effective pronunciation, and the imitation of facial expressions which are reputed to denote the manifold varieties of character and sentiments or moods of affection, whether in the tragic or the comic drama. These are copiously illustrated by the drawings of Mr. A. Forester, who is known to our readers as a clever artist. Professor Garcia's views are rather conventional than philosophical; and we suspect that many of the practical hints would be more appropriate for operatic rehearsals than for the performance of simply dramatic parts. His appendix contains many curious historical anecdotes of the ancient and modern stage.

BRITISH TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Members of the London Chamber of Commerce assembled in large numbers at Botolph House, Eastcheap, on Feb. 13, to hear an address on "The Prospects of Developing British Trade with Persia consequent upon the Opening of the Karun River to Navigation," by Major-General Sir R. Murdoch Smith. Mr. D. Howard, chairman of the council, presided, and those present included Prince Malcolm Khan, Persian Ambassador; Sir Julian Danvers; Mounshi Bashi; Sir Owen Bourne; Mr. H. S. J. Maas, Consul-General of the Netherlands; Sir W. Mackenzie; Lieutenant-General R. M. Macdonald; Sir P. Cunliffe Owen; Major Barron (War Office), and Mr. K. B. Murray.

From a long residence in Persia Sir Murdoch Smith was able to lay before his auditory the main physical and economic conditions of the country, affecting and controlling both its products and its means of communication—the two factors upon which its foreign trade must necessarily depend. Throughout a large portion of Northern Persia British trade was practically altogether out of the market, Russian products predominating; while in another portion it still held its own, but by a somewhat uncertain tenure. It was necessary to combat the growing competition from the north, and the natural and best means of ingress to Persia was, he urged, by the Karun River. Combined with the Shat-el-Arab, into which it flowed, it formed a navigable highway which penetrated 170 miles into the heart of the country. The end of the Karun navigation at Shushter was nearer to the central parts of Persia than Bushire; 320 miles of water carriage might, by means of the Karun route, be substituted for as many miles of pack-saddle transport by the Bushire route. Relatively, he could only compare the two routes to the whole traffic between London and Scotland being carried on by means of beasts of burden, and then, as an alternative, that a line of steamers should be started between London and Berwick. The opening of the Karun would develop exports in wheat chiefly, and also wool, cotton, hides, butter, gallnut, oak bark, Persian carpets, rape-seed, and castor oil. The Karun route, if properly organised, was, in short, capable of affording great advantages to the foreign trade of Persia; but the necessary steps should be taken without delay. The Persians themselves quote an aphorism attributed to Ali, which was peculiarly applicable to the subject under discussion: Three things never return—the spent arrow, the spoken word, and "the lost opportunity."

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Lynch (Euphrates and Tigris Company), Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Mr. Hyde Clarke, and Sir Owen Burne took part; the last gentleman regarding the opening of the proposed communication as of vital importance to Persia, and of great interest to England as one of Persia's friends.

The War Office has prepared a revised memorandum, showing the advantages of the Militia and Militia Reserve, and the conditions on which young men are invited to join the force.

Mr. F. T. Barry, of St. Leonard's-hill, has given £1000 to the Windsor Royal Infirmary, for the erection of an accident ward at that institution.

Mr. Charles Skidmore, of the North-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for Bradford, in succession to Mr. E. N. F. Fenwick, now a London police magistrate.

At a general meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh, Mr. William B. Hale and Mr. Robert M'Gregor have been elected Academicians, in room of the late Mr. Robert Herdman and Mr. Norman Macbeth.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have voted a third donation of twenty guineas, and the Cutlers' Company a third donation of ten guineas, to the Bethnal-green Free Library, which is supported by voluntary contributions.

Earl Cadogan, in addition to his gift of a freehold site for the Chelsea Free Library, has presented £350 for the purchase of books; Sir Charles Dilke has given £500 for the same purpose, together with a number of valuable books, including the first edition of Keats's "Endymion." Amongst other donors are Lady Lindsay, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, Mrs. Forbes, the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, Lady Dilke, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Fram, and Mr. Mervells.

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, presided at the anniversary dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary in London, which was held at Willis's Rooms. In proposing the toast of the founders and benefactors, his Excellency announced that a Paris merchant, who died a few months ago, had left £40,000 to the institution. It was stated that the Building Fund now amounts to £14,000, and that £6000 is still needed. Contributions to the amount of £2000 were announced.

HEDGE HARVEST.

The labourer may be worthy of his hire, but every year of late he has found more difficulty in securing it. His individual hand seems powerless against the giant arm of Steam, and every day the struggle with his fellows for bare life becomes more frantic. The scene at the London dock-gates of a morning, they say, is a terrible thing to look upon. Yet plentiful resources of comfort, if not of wealth, lie neglected throughout the country on seashore and by highwayside. A thoughtful glance will show that this is true.

Since the repeal of the Corn Laws the proportion of rural population in Britain has steadily declined. Agriculture was the staple of rural livelihood, and upon its decay the peasantry have betaken themselves to the cities, increasing the strain of competition there, and becoming subject, alas! to all the physical deteriorations of city life. It does not seem to have occurred to them to any extent to develop other native resources of the country-side. Even among more reflective people the idea prevails that agriculture is the only means of supporting a rural population, and the decay of that industry is continually urged as an insuperable obstacle to schemes of home colonisation. It is true, of course, that for the rural support of large masses of the people the growing of bread-materials is the most time-honoured resource. Even for the support of such large masses, however, other sufficient occupations are not far to seek—occupations, too, not likely to be affected by changes of legislation. Forestry, fowl and rabbit rearing, and many other rural industries of large capabilities are not by any means exhaustively practised in this country. But, besides such larger means of livelihood, it is not difficult to discover minor and local economies enough, if not altogether to support, at least to add greatly to the comfort of many hundreds of cottage households; and with a growing East-End population confessedly no longer able to secure a livelihood as wage-earners, it is fervently to be wished that some of our artisan classes would fall back upon the development of these unconsidered resources. It would be well, for instance, if men in search of an outlet for their energies would examine, with an eye to possibilities, the import lists of the British Custom-House. In these they would discover details of countless commodities bought from the foreigner which might easily afford employment in their production at home. Fruit-culture has of late been attracting a considerable amount of attention both in England and Scotland; but Mr. F. A. Morgan, editor of the *Horticultural Times*, has stated that there still remains a margin of £4,000,000 worth of fruit at present imported, which it would be quite possible, as well as profitable, to grow in this country. However the recent correspondence on the subject in the *Times* may have gone, there is no lack of proof that an orchard, properly cared for, is a highly remunerative field of labour; and inquiry at the chief market-auctioneers' discovers the fact that for early home-grown apples, at any rate, there is a strong demand.

Besides fruit-culture, however, there are many minor possibilities of native growth which are not the less valuable though they have until now escaped popular attention. It appears a curious anomaly that a high price should be paid in the market for such a commodity as guava jelly, the product of a weed which springs on the West Indian cane-fields after the sugar crop has been removed, while hundreds of tons of hips and haws are left to drop every autumn from our hedges at home. Bramble-gathering, indeed, has of late years become quite a trade in many rural districts of the North, where, for a week or two in autumn, if the weather be fine, quite a small army of pickers contrive to make a livelihood by sending the glistening black fruit to market. In odd corners of the country, too, one may sometimes find a cottager wise enough to turn to account the succulent berries of the mountain-ash. But for the most part the rich annual crop of these berries goes quite unutilised, while the less conspicuous but hardly less plentiful fruit of the sloe appears to be altogether neglected. It ought to be known that most delicious preserves can be made from these commonest of fruits. It is only their commonness which has hitherto prevented their being turned to use. Further, there is hardly a glen or roadside coppice in the country but in October may be seen hung with ripe clusters of hazel-nuts. Yet no one seems to dream of doing anything with that lavish crop. Neither does one see anywhere in field-corner or cottage-garden such a thing as a row of holly-trees grown for Christmas sale; though in the height of the season immense quantities of the well-berried sort will fetch in the open market as much as £4 a ton. Again, one marvels that now-a-days in rural districts nothing is heard of the elder-flower and cowslip wines and the mead of a hundred years ago. The making of these remains quite as possible to the cottager of to-day as it was to his forefathers in times gone by; and apart from the possibility of sale, the brewing of them might at least add a certain richness to the amenities of rural life. The manufacture, too, of old-fashioned perfumes like rose-water and elderflower-water might be revived with great advantage to enterprising cottagers; and it is just possible that much wealth of similar sort lies unwrought in the wild thyme and bog-myrtle with which every mountainside of the North is fragrant. By the seashore such possibilities are augmented to a surprising extent. Much remains to be made of the perennial harvest of shell-fish and seaweed around our coasts, from the "Irish moss," so rare a delicacy for invalids, to the great horse-mussel, on which many a burly porker might be fattened. Resources like these might be multiplied without end, and no one, upon examination, is likely to doubt that they afford wide room for enterprise.

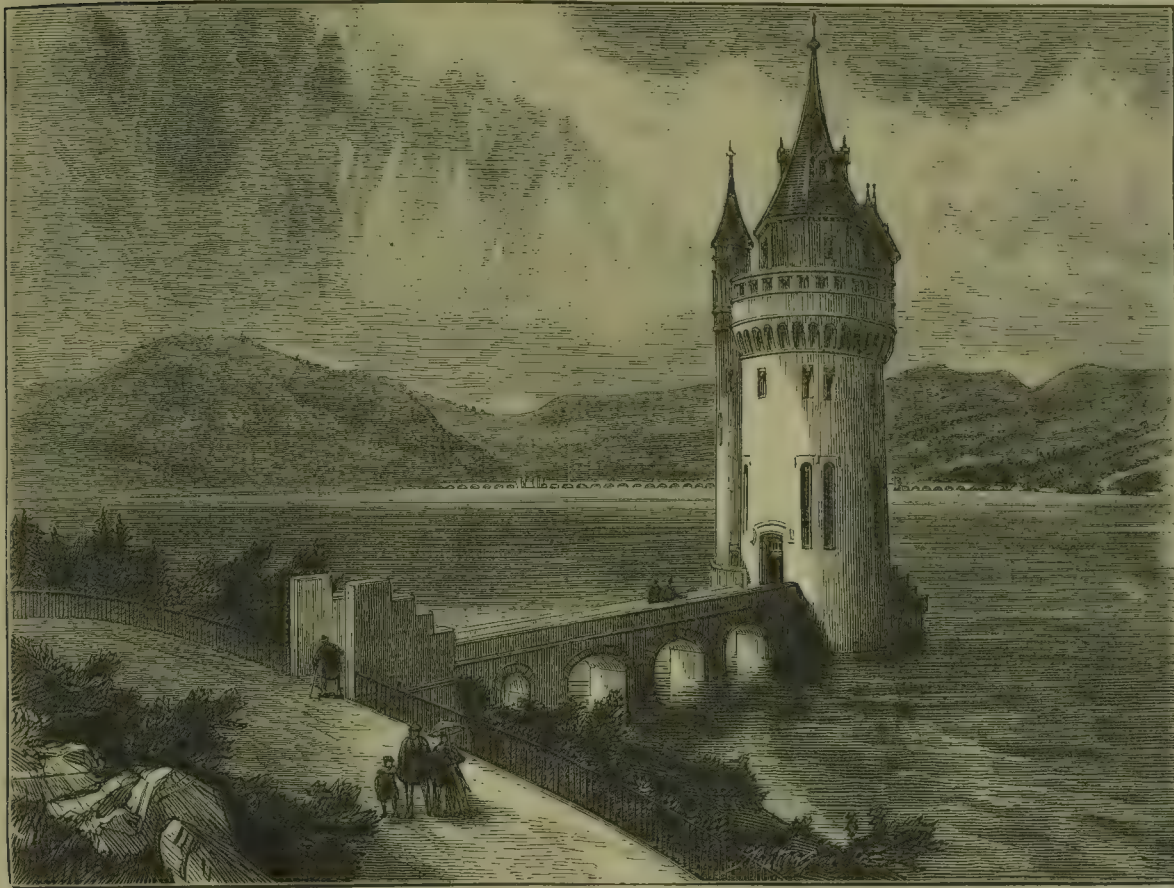
There seems little to hinder the intelligent mechanic, who finds it no longer possible to secure employment at his trade in town, from moving with his family to some quiet rural district, securing a suitable cottage, and setting about the utilisation of the neglected products of the country-side. If he settle by a loch shore the casual driftwood thrown up by the wind will almost of itself keep his fire going; the patch of garden-ground generally attached to such dwellings will suffice to produce potatoes and vegetables enough for the little household; while the orthodox pig, or a few well-managed skeps of bees, should suffice to pay the rent. And, though it would be too much to expect that the goodwife should at once acquire the art of spinning yarn for the clothes of the family, as was done by the women of a past generation, a pair of industrious knitting-wires and the possession of a cow would reduce the necessary cash outlay to an astonishingly small sum. If, after this, the sending to market of wild-fruit preserves, flower wines and perfumes, woodland nuts, and Christmas foliage in their seasons, were judiciously managed, something more than a hand-to-mouth existence might very shortly be secured.

All this, it may be said, is too much to expect from a town-bred artisan altogether inexperienced in the details required. But town-bred people, strangely enough, adapt themselves to rural ways of life more easily than country folk do to the ways of town. It seems well, therefore, that attention should be directed to these and similar neglected resources of the country, and few will deny the benefits which would accrue from the practical application of such attention. The future physique of the country, it should be remembered, is at stake, as well as the prosperity of individuals.

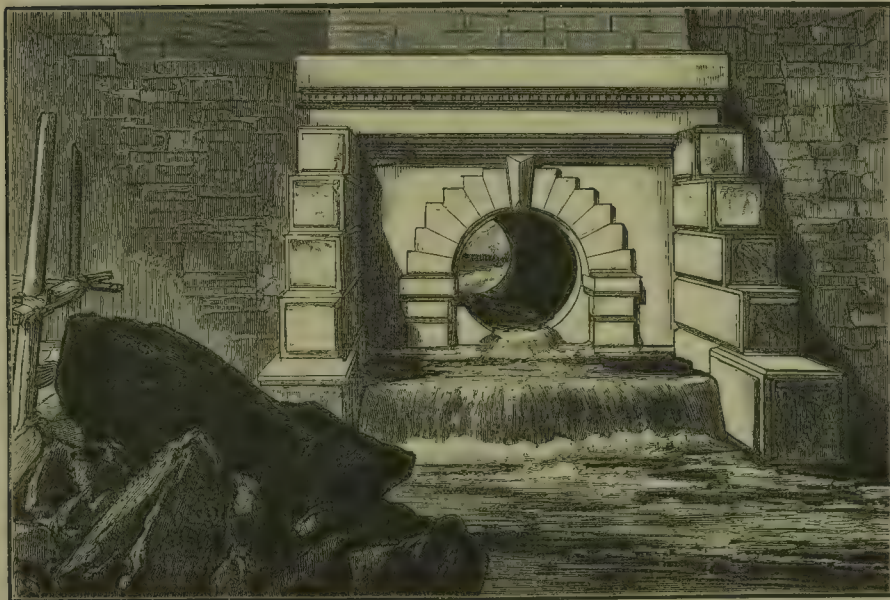
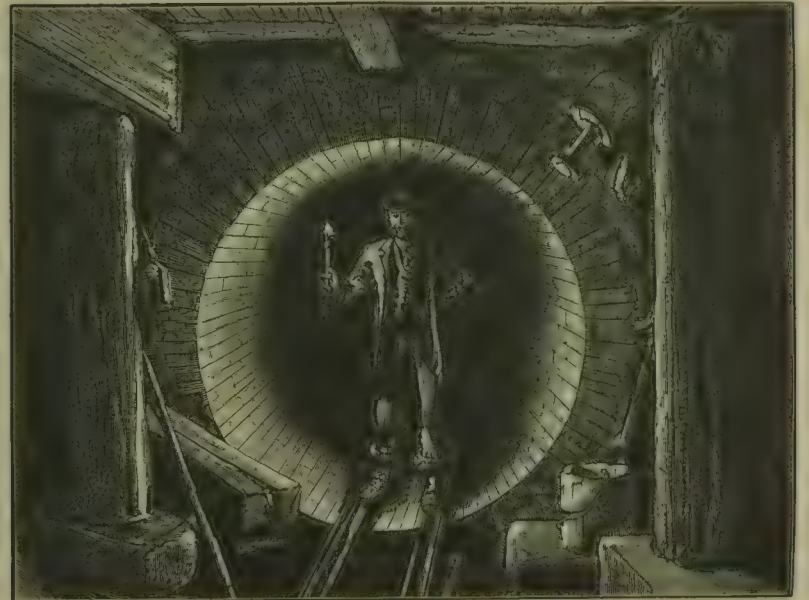
G. E. T.

THE LIVERPOOL CORPORATION WATERWORKS, LAKE VYRNWY, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



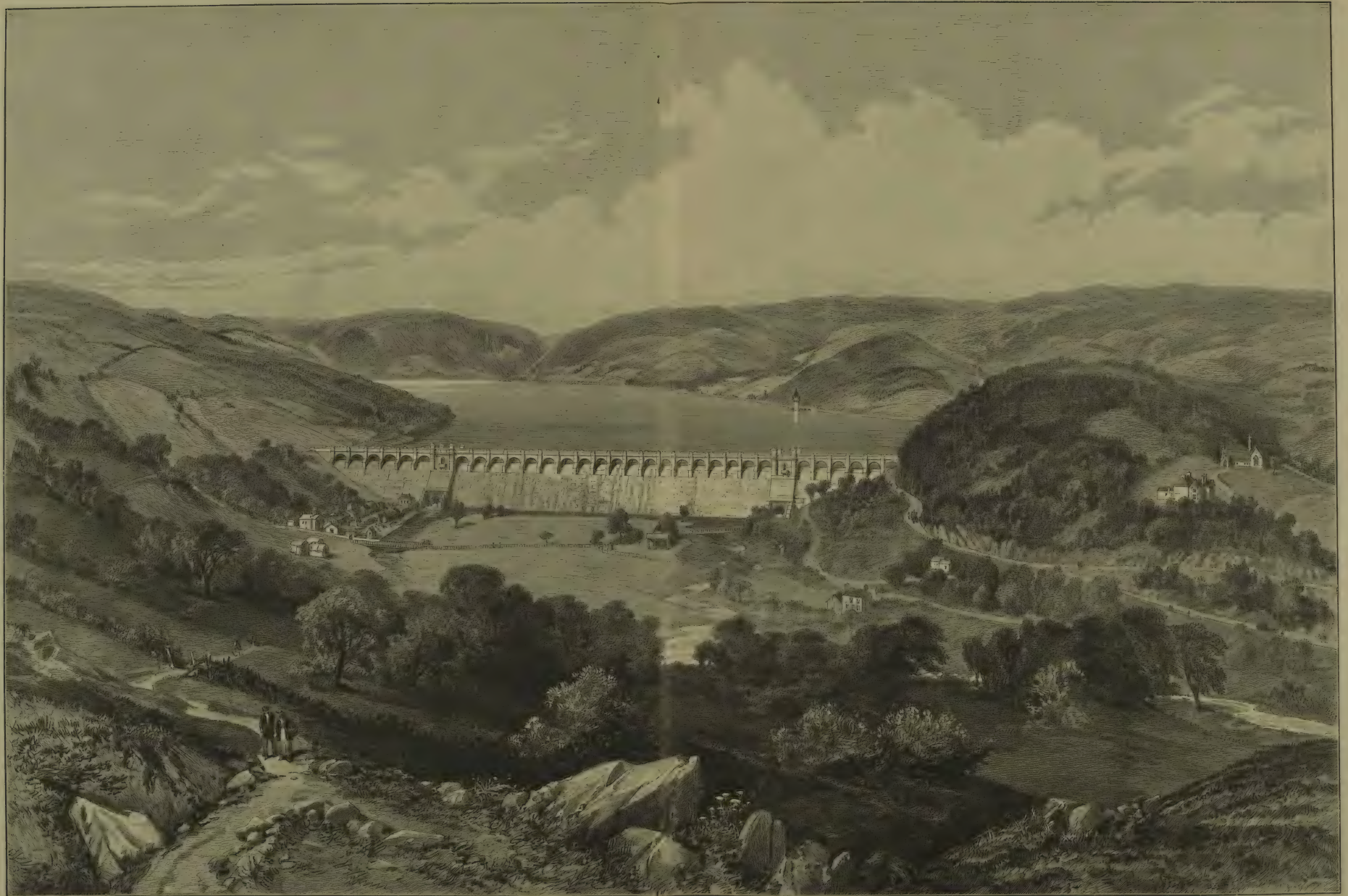
THE VYRNWY TOWER.

LOWER PART OF THE VYRNWY TOWER,
UNDER CONSTRUCTION LAST YEAR.SOUTH DISCHARGING TUNNEL FOR COMPENSATION WATER
TO THE RIVER VYRNWY.ENTRANCE TO THE HIRNANT TUNNEL FROM LAKE VYRNWY
TO THE AQUEDUCT FOR LIVERPOOL.

EUNANT HALL, NOW REMOVED; SITE SUBMERGED BY LAKE VYRNWY.



ROADWAY ON THE TOP OF THE DAM, LAKE VYRNWY.



LAKE VYRNWY, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES, FORMED BY THE DAM OF MASONRY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE NEW LIVERPOOL WATERWORKS.

SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.

THE VYRNWY LAKE OF THE LIVERPOOL WATERWORKS.

One of the grandest engineering works of modern times, undertaken by the Corporation of Liverpool to supply that city and its suburbs with abundance of the purest water from a sequestered valley high up among the mountains of North Wales, is now approaching its successful consummation. It is the more interesting, because it deals with the primeval features of Nature by a process of artificial restoration, creating once more a lake, which will be the largest in Wales and not the least beautiful, where Nature, by her own engineering towards the close of the Great Ice Age, scooped a vast basin in the Silurian rock and made a lake, which afterwards by the rapid disintegration of the rocks, under more severe extremes of temperature than are now experienced, became silted up, and gave place to an alluvial plain cultivated and inhabited by a few villagers. It is now again converted into a greater lake, to be used as a reservoir of water for the supply of a million people dwelling seventy miles away. The population supplied by the Liverpool Waterworks is already 806,000, and will much exceed 1,000,000 soon after the Vyrnwy is made available. Across the intervening country of mountain, woodland, and lowland pastures, the Vyrnwy aqueduct is now completed. "It will be," says Mr. G. F. Deacon, the engineer-in-chief of the works, in his report on the subject to the Corporation of Liverpool, "the longest yet constructed. To the distributing reservoirs at Prescott, its length exceeds sixty-eight, and to the Townhall at Liverpool, seventy-seven miles: thirty-two miles longer than the famous Claudian aqueduct, and fifteen miles longer than the course of the Anio Novus, which, for the last six miles towards Rome, was carried by the same arches as the Aqua Claudia."

The Berwyn range of mountains, rising to heights of nearly 3000 ft., dividing Merionethshire from Montgomeryshire between the Bala and the Oswestry districts, shed from their north-western declivities the River Dee and its tributary streams; but on the eastern side the Vyrnwy, taking a rather circuitous course, flows to join the Severn, which it reaches about twenty miles above Shrewsbury. The sources of the Vyrnwy are six main streams and many smaller rivulets, rising in mountain moorlands from about 2200 ft. to 1300 ft. above the sea-level, and pouring directly into the natural rock-basin which has been alluded to. This upland recess, with lofty mountains at its head and hills along both sides, extends nearly five miles in length, and its level bottom is about half a mile wide. It was undoubtedly, as Mr. Deacon pointed out in 1877, the bed of a lake, cut out by a glacier, like most of the lakes of Switzerland and of Scotland; in after ages, the "moraines" left by the glacier, and the detritus washed down by the streams and rains, filled it up, until it became dry land except in times of excessive rainfall, forming what in Scotland is called a "strath"—a long narrow valley of tolerably level ground, walled in by hills rising somewhat abruptly on both sides. It is remarkable, and is a fortunate incident for the engineer's bold and skilful work now practically accomplished, that the natural bar of harder rock at the lower end of this valley, here a narrow gorge, the lower lip of the ancient lake-basin, remains considerably higher than the rock stratum below the alluvial and peat deposit in the valley behind it. This feature is analogous to what has often been noticed in many of the existing lochs of Scotland, where the entrance to those communicating with the sea is much less deep than the loch itself, indicating, we suppose, that the glacier, after excavating a complete basin of great depth, melted and lost its force before it could cut through the remaining barrier to the lowest level outside. The practical advantage now is, that Mr. Deacon has been able to use the bar of rock as the foundation of his immense dam of solid masonry closing the lower end of the Welsh valley, to realise the original intention of Nature, making it a lake after all, as it was designed to be according to the operations of the Glacial Period.

The construction of this dam, which is, we believe, unequalled in some features by any other work of its kind in the world, is worthy of special description. It was at first proposed to erect an earthwork dam. But here it may be well to speak of the history of the undertaking. Mr. G. F. Deacon succeeded the late Mr. Thomas Duncan, as waterworks engineer to the Liverpool Corporation, in 1871. The Corporation had previously instructed Mr. Duncan to report on the best means of obtaining an additional supply of water, and Mr. Duncan had recommended Bala Lake. In 1873 the question was revived, and several different schemes were propounded, but nothing was done. Three years later, in 1876, Mr. Deacon was instructed to examine Lake Haweswater, in Cumberland, and report on its adaptability; but in the postscript to his report was a reference to a visit to the Vyrnwy Valley as follows:—"As the Vyrnwy possesses all the more important advantages of Haweswater, with some advantages which Haweswater does not possess, the consideration of the northern scheme in greater detail appears to be unnecessary." Then followed Mr. Deacon's report on the Vyrnwy, dated Nov. 24, 1877, considering the question from the geological, meteorological, chemical, and mechanical points of view. He recommended the formation, by damming across the valley, of a lake nearly five miles long, draining an aggregate area of 23,200 acres. The level of the lake would be about 817 ft. above sea-level, and he proposed a course for an aqueduct to Liverpool. The total cost, for a supply of 52,000,000

gallons daily, which was to include compensation water for the river Vyrnwy, as a tributary of the Severn, was estimated at £3,802,000, exclusive of cost of filtration and Parliamentary and engineering expenses. This report contained a plan of the gathering grounds of the Vyrnwy and two other streams, the Afon Cowny and Marchnant, as finally adopted. A fuller report followed in 1878, endorsing all the recommendations made in 1877, but recommending a greater height of dam, in order to increase the capacity of the lake. In this report it was also proposed to add filter beds to the original scheme.

Progress continued to be made with the investigations



BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER VYRNWY, NOW SUBMERGED BY THE VYRNWY LAKE.

necessary for the scheme, and in February, 1879, the Corporation of Liverpool sent separately to Mr. Thomas Hawksley and Mr. Bateman—both past-presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers—the reports of Mr. Deacon above referred to, and a series of questions as to the relative advantages of Haweswater and Vyrnwy as sources of water supply. The answers were very similar, and much in favour of the Vyrnwy district. In consequence, the Corporation instructed Mr. Deacon to prepare the necessary Parliamentary plans and sections, for deposit in November of the same year. These plans did not provide for a masonry dam. In September Messrs. Hawksley and Deacon were appointed joint engineers, and in the following session the Bill for the scheme was carried through Parliament. On July 14, 1881, in the presence of an influential company, Earl Powis laid the foundation-stone of the masonry dam. This foundation-stone records the names of those connected at that time with the undertaking. Amongst them is the late Mr. J. H. Wilson, whose office of chairman of the water committee was then filled by Mr. Anthony Bower. Sir William Forwood appears as Mayor of Liverpool, and Mr. Thomas Hawksley and Mr. George F. Deacon as joint engineers; but Mr. Hawksley retired from all connection with the work in 1885; and it has since been carried out by Mr. Deacon solely, as engineer-in-chief.

The substitution of a masonry dam for the earthwork dam originally intended was, we believe, independently proposed by Mr. Hawksley and Mr. Deacon; it was certainly approved by both engineers. It has been constructed at Vyrnwy under conditions very similar to those of the Furens reservoir, in France, and of the Karakvasla dam, near Poonah, in India, constructed by General Fife, R.E. The rock bar crossing the lower end of the valley was laid bare by an excavation 1100 ft. long, 120 ft. wide, and from 40 ft. to 60 ft. below the surface, removing the alluvial deposit of that thickness and the loose boulders, while the sloping rocks were benched or stepped to make a thoroughly solid foundation for the masonry. The river was diverted, and the building was then begun. The stone of which the dam is built was taken from a quarry about a mile distant, to the north. This stone, like that of the foundation, belongs to the rock strata of the Lower Silurian system. It is a hard, durable, dark grey stone,

the large stones, when important enough, were then built up with smaller ones, around which cement concrete was rammed. On the finished surfaces so obtained, fine Portland cement mortar was again spread, in which other similar stones were set and beaten down with heavy mallets. No grouting of any kind was allowed, the necessary intimate mixture and density being obtained by ramming. The cement mortar was at first made with cleanly washed sharp river-sand, in the proportion of two parts of sand to one of cement. This was afterwards abandoned for a mortar made of one part of pulverised rock mixed with two parts of clean river-sand, and of

this, two parts were mixed with one part of cement; from this pulverised stone, sand, and cement a stronger mortar was obtained than from sand and cement only; the mixture also was quite free from "shortness." As the wall was raised the proportion of cement was somewhat diminished. After Mr. Hawksley retired from the joint engineering, and in consequence of certain statements that he had made, the Liverpool Corporation instituted a scientific inquiry into the stability of the structure and the quality of the materials employed. One of those who then examined it was General Sir Andrew Clark, R.E., then Inspector-General of Fortifications. In the course of the inquiry a vertical shaft was sunk, and a heading driven into the heart of the dam. Eleven large blocks of the concrete filling were removed. When tested by Professor Unwin, F.R.S., and Mr. Kirkaldy, they were found to bear, before crushing, an average load of 300 tons per square foot. The masonry was found

to be of the highest character, both as to the concrete filling and mortar bedding. Of the cement, the average tensile strength was 6½ cwt. per square inch. Sir Andrew Clark said of this masonry, that "nothing short of an earthquake could possibly disturb it."

The total length of this huge masonry dam across the mouth of the valley is 1172 ft.; its greatest thickness at the base is 120 ft.; its height, from the lowest part of the foundation to the parapet of the carriage-road on the top, is 161 ft., and, from the bed of the river or lake, 101 ft.; the height from the bed of the lake to the sill for the overflow of water is 84 ft., which will thus be the maximum depth of the lake. The dam has a "batter" or slope, above the level of the ground, to the degree of 1 in 1½ on the lake side, and 1 in 7·27 on the outer side. The total quantity of masonry in this dam is 260,000 cubic yards, weighing 509,700 tons. The illustration on page 244 is a view of the outer side of the dam, from a sketch taken by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, in the autumn of last year, before the rising of the water in the lake, and while the building of arches on the summit, of which there are thirty-three, elliptical in form, with spans of 25 ft., was still in progress. These arches now support a viaduct for the carriage road, 19 ft. wide, and two side pathways; also two finely-proportioned towers, containing shafts and apparatus controlling the valves in the two tunnels through the dam below, to regulate the compensation discharge of water from the lake to the river Vyrnwy. In our two-page Engraving, a view drawn by Mr. Simpson from the valley below the lake, the outer side of the whole structure appears complete, and these two tunnels are seen with the streams of water flowing from them down the valley. Each aperture—one is the "South Discharging Tunnel" shown in a separate illustration—is 15 ft. in diameter; but at present both have been filled up with brickwork and cement, to allow the lake above to fill with water, leaving only, in the centre of each tunnel, an iron pipe, governed by two valves with the apparatus in the towers, to regulate the outflow of compensation water to the river.

The discharge water to be conveyed by the aqueduct to Liverpool is treated in quite a different manner. It will pass from the lake by a tunnel, at a considerably higher level, and will be first strained through the "Vyrnwy Tower"; of which we give two views, one that of the lower part of the tower during its construction, the other a view of the tower complete, standing in the lake, with a bridge to it from the new road that goes all round the lake. The Vyrnwy Tower, some three-quarters of a mile distant from the dam, is a very graceful structure, standing in 50 ft. depth of water, 140 ft. from the shore. The total height of the tower is 160 ft.; the outside diameter at the base is 47 ft., which tapers slightly towards the top. The inside diameter is 30 ft. 6 in. The outer casing is of the same grey masonry as the dam, and the inside is built of cement concrete. This tower serves two purposes: it is the point at which the water is drawn from the lake, and serves to supply the aqueduct from near the surface of the lake, whatever may be the level; and within it also all the water is strained clear of suspended organic matter and impurities before it is sent on its course to Liverpool.

The drawing-off of the water for the aqueduct to Liverpool is effected by hydraulic-power machinery in the tower lifting two columns of cast-iron pipes, of 44 in. diameter, outside the tower, which pour the water into inner pipes lifted in the same manner; at the base of the tower are three vertical outlet pipes, controlled by throttle-valves worked by the machinery from above, and furnished with wire-gauze straining frames, which discharge the water into the main culvert; this passes it to the Hiranant tunnel, which is 7 ft. in diameter, and is nearly two-miles and a half long. The water, after flowing through the tunnel as a stream not under pressure, enters pipes, and for seven miles flows underground, passing beneath the rivers and streams into the Parc Uchaf reservoir, built at 732 feet above the sea, and capable of containing 2,000,000 gallons. After an undulating course of four miles



THE VILLAGE OF LLANWYDDIN, NOW SUBMERGED BY THE VYRNWY LAKE.

weighing 2·06 tons per cubic yard, and having a specific gravity of about 2·721. Stones weighing 10 tons were the largest size allowed to be built into the work, but the average weights were:—Stones under 2 tons, 45·99 per cent; stones from 2 to 4 tons, 20·86 per cent; stones 4 tons and upwards, 33·15 per cent. The lower beds of these stones, if not perfectly flat, were roughly dressed to a plane surface, and any overhanging pieces or undue projections were cut off. They were then washed by jets of water under the pressure of a 140 ft. head. The stone was too hard for pick-work; hammer and chisel, or hammer and set, were, therefore, almost exclusively used. When brought to the dam by locomotives and waggons running on a 3-ft. gauge railway, they were lifted into position by steam cranes and deposited on a bed of Portland cement mortar; the interstices between

more, the water runs through the Cynion and Llanforda tunnels, crossing the narrow and precipitous valley of the Morda, which separates them, by a syphon pipe. The outlet of the Llanforda tunnel discharges into the Oswestry reservoir. As the contour of the ground is here favourable to the construction of a large reservoir, advantage has been taken of the fact to give that at Oswestry a capacity of over 46,000,000 gallons. By this means the aqueduct to Liverpool could still be supplied, even though there were a stoppage in the mountain district of Vyrnwy. Besides this, there are at Oswestry in connection with the filter beds three clear water reservoirs with a capacity of over 12½ million gallons. From Oswestry to Malpas, a distance of seventeen miles six furlongs, the pipe line is entirely underground, and crosses valleys by syphon pipes. At Norton, a little to the south-east of Runcorn, it is necessary, in order to reach the hydraulic gradient, to build the relieving reservoir on a tower 113 ft. high. Red sandstone found in the district is the material used for this tower, which will be 80 to 90 ft. in diameter, and will support a tank containing about 3000 tons of water. The tunnel under the Mersey, two miles and a half above Runcorn, is 900 ft. long, ten feet in diameter, and will be lined with cast-iron. On the Cheshire side, the water will descend in steel pipes down a shaft slightly larger than the tunnel and eighty-six feet deep. On the Lancashire side, it will ascend in similar pipes 104 ft. It will then flow on to Prescott, near Liverpool, sixty-eight miles distant from Lake Vyrnwy, and enter the reservoir for distribution to Liverpool and its neighbourhood; this reservoir is 277 ft. above the mean sea-level. The first instalment of water to Liverpool will be something like 13,000,000 gallons a day; but when the works are finished in their entirety the daily supply is expected to come up to 40,000,000 gallons, a quantity very far in excess of the actual requirements of the city and district.

The valves in the dam were closed on Nov. 28, except for the passage of 10,000,000 gallons daily, compensation water, and within ten days of the time of closing, the lake was over four miles long. The entire length of Lake Vyrnwy will be four miles and three-quarters, its width varying from a quarter of a mile to five-eighths of a mile, the surface area being 1121 acres. The greatest depth will be 84 ft. The volume of water above the aqueduct level will be 12,131 millions of gallons.

The conversion of the Vyrnwy upper valley into a lake has necessitated the entire demolition of the village of Llanwyddin, with its parish church and churchyard, the Powis Arms Inn, and the dwellings of forty or fifty families; also Eunan Hall, the house of Sir Edmund Buckley, near the head of the lake, and a bridge or two over the Vyrnwy river. The sites of all these buildings, shown in our Artist's Sketches, are now submerged by the lake; but the Liverpool Corporation, having purchased all the surrounding land, about 13,000 acres altogether, has erected a new village church, which is seen in our larger View on the hill to the right of the great masonry dam, and has given full compensation to all interested in the valley. The remains of the dead at Llanwyddin were removed to the new churchyard. A fine new road has been constructed for a length of twelve miles, passing entirely around the lake, and the hills are to be planted with trees, making Lake Vyrnwy, at no distant time, a beautiful piece of scenery, which will attract visitors from all parts of the kingdom.

"MERRY ENGLAND."

When people talk or write of "Merry England," they go back to a golden age of which it is pleasant to dream in care-breeding days like the present. Life may at one time have been easier and more joyous in these islands than it is now, but no one can say when that happy age existed. "They take their pleasure sadly," Froissart said of Englishmen in the fourteenth century, and the reader of history will wonder when the halcyon days existed "ere England's griefs began."

Chaucer is one of the cheeriest of our poets. He has a delightful humour and the keenest sense of enjoyment, and, till age and poverty pressed upon him, he was probably as happy as he was distinguished; but, in spite of the merry company he takes on pilgrimage to Canterbury, England was not a merry country in Chaucer's day. How is it possible it could be, for there was then little security either to property or life? Poor people were liable to every kind of exaction, and when the king made his progresses the purveyors, we are told, demanded carts and corn and meat from the country people, and "cast the villages into terror." To judge from a statute of Richard II., the utmost insecurity prevailed, and men having "no consideration to God nor to the laws of holy Church" roamed the country unchecked and committed the most horrible offences. And they could do so without much risk, for in case of danger there was generally a church near to which they could flee for safety. For small offences men were declared outlaws, and they then lost all their rights as citizens, and might be slain by anyone who discovered them. An innocent man accused of murder lost his goods if he fled from fear of justice, and vagrants who could not give a good account of themselves were thrown into fetid dungeons and kept there without trial in spite of Magna Charta. Punishment in those days meant torture, and the Wat Tyler insurrection is a signal proof of the disorders of the time as well as of the contempt for law, since some of the ringleaders were executed without trial.

I don't think any student of history will discover a Merry England in the Tudor period, distinguished as in some respects it was. Of course, many details are impossible in a short paper like this; but I may ask where was the Merry England of Henry VII.'s reign when the King's Barons of the

Exchequer perverted the forms of justice, when inquisitors and spies were encouraged in every part of the kingdom, and "the most iniquitous extortions were practised under legal pretences"? Or shall we find it during the long period in which Henry VIII. played with the lives and property of his subjects at his will? Assuredly there was little to make England merry during the reign of that cruel but honest fanatic

Mill called an age of strong and brave men. It is one with which men of letters as well as historians have made us very familiar. The age may have been strong, but from its earliest years to its latest it was coarse, cruel, and venal. The law sanctioned brutal punishments. Men who spoke or wrote too freely were in danger of losing their ears, of being pelted in the pillory, or of being thrown into Newgate, which was a living death. The laws against Roman Catholics were severe, and Dissenters were excluded from all high public positions unless they conformed. In Swift's time the streets of London were not safe after nightfall owing to the Mohocks, of whose evil deeds Addison and Steele have also something to say. Men were hanged in those days for small thefts, and young girls, even towards the close of the century, were sent, as Rogers tells us, to Tyburn by the cartful. Drunkenness, with its attendant miseries, was a common vice. Dean Swift, whose "Journal to Stella" gives a vivid picture of social life in his day, describes Cabinet Ministers as falling under the table drunk, and this vice prevailed amongst high and low throughout the century. Great were the deeds done for England at home and abroad; but the common people reaped, probably, little advantage from them. They had the pleasure, before the Act of 1736, of being able to intoxicate themselves with gin for one penny, and what other amusements they had Hogarth has depicted for us at a somewhat later period. Thackeray, the keenest of satirists, displays, as he alone could, the dreariness, the insincerity, the grossness, the emptiness of social life in those days of high betting, of cockfighting, of daily card-playing; and yet Thackeray cherishes the vague fancy that the country "was a merrier England than the island which we inhabit." It does not seem so to me. Doubtless there was more leisure to be merry in; but the sight of heads upon Temple Bar was not conducive to mirth; and what with the pillory and the press-gang and the unpleasant habit in vogue on certain occasions of quartering male criminals and burning female offenders, I cannot think that it is possible, under the House of Hanover, to find the Merry England of which we are in search.

No one, I suppose, will pretend for a moment, notwithstanding the thousand social virtues of which we can now boast, that England, even under Queen Victoria, is a merry country. Most of us are too busy to be wise, too anxious to be cheerful. We lose, long before we are out of our teens, the careless unsolicitude of childhood. The pressure of the times is upon us, and we cannot linger by the way to gather flowers and to sing songs. Everything we do is done with a rush; we want leisure, and without it life cannot be gay. Amusements abound; but mirth is lacking. We kill time with sensational plays and sensational novels, and with the contemptible tittle-tattle provided by that peculiar production of the century—the interviewer; but it is as true now as it was in Froissart's time, that we take our pleasure sadly.

It would seem, indeed, that the age is remarkable for its pessimism, and that men are melancholy upon principle. Your modern philosopher is supposed to see further than his forefathers, and, therefore, to be more despondent. Men are said to be losing faith; and without it there can be no true cheerfulness. So we see that the golden age of Merry England is as far off from us as ever. It did exist, once, in the songs of divine poets; but the recent poetry of our day is in large measure one of despair. There can be no aspiration without hope; and the younger poets of the time have no gospel to proclaim. Like their master, Shelley, they can see

No God, no Heaven, no Earth, in the void world—The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world; and, beautiful as the wail of their voices often is, it is infinitely painful. Pessimism, however, can have no lasting life; and the poetry of hopelessness—of which, happily, there is no trace in Mr. Browning and Lord Tennyson—will be ere long forgotten. Yet if our poets become again, as they ought to be, the most hopeful of writers, raising us on the wings of joy instead of leaving us to grope in utter darkness, it does not follow that we shall find the Utopia for which we have been seeking. "Merry England" is a dream, and can never be a living reality. Enough if each of us, in his small measure, can help to make this "dear, dear land . . . this precious stoneset in the silver sea" nobler in virtue, and therefore happier. J. D.

Mr. Henry Irving, who is an honorary member of the Scottish Society of Literature and Art, Glasgow, has forwarded a donation of twenty-five volumes to the library, including editions of "Don Quixote," the "Wellington Despatches," and "Shakspeare."

A new hall and gymnasium attached to the Finsbury Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association was opened recently by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Whitehead). His Lordship, who attended in state, was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Gray. The proceedings took place in the new building, which has been erected at the rear of 14, Finsbury-square. The Bishop of Bedford

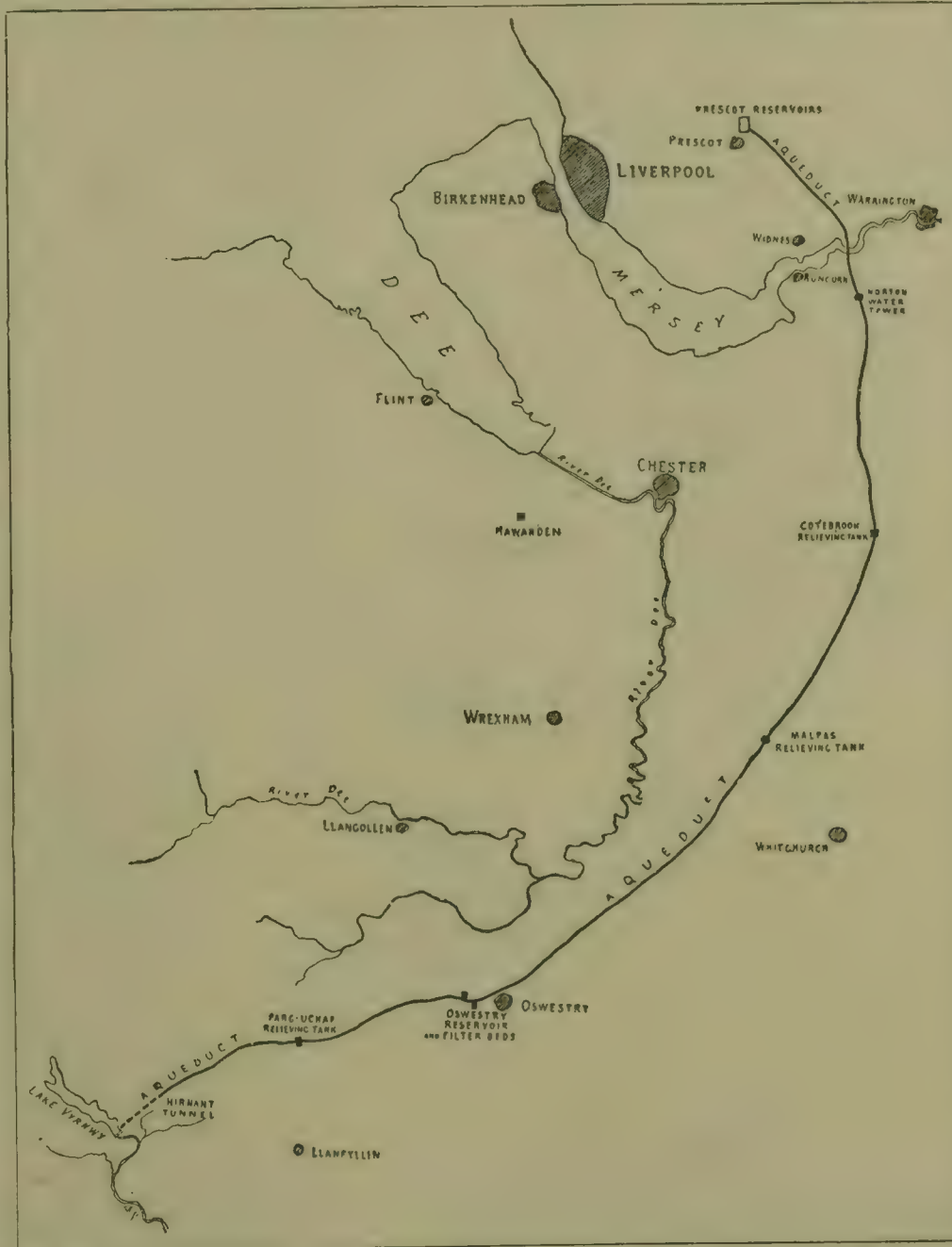
having briefly sketched the history of the movement, speeches enforcing the practical and spiritual utility of the organisation were delivered. In the evening a social meeting was arranged for the entertainment of the members of the institute, who number 800.

The fourth annual dinner of the Westminster Philanthropic Society was held recently in Westminster Townhall, with Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., president of the society, in the chair. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was present. Mr. F. Rose announced a list of subscriptions and donations amounting to £305, including £50 from the Baroness.



LLANWYDDIN CHURCH, NOW REMOVED, AND THE SITE SUBMERGED BY THE VYRNWY LAKE.

"bloody Mary," herself one of the most miserable of women; and splendid alike for word and deed as was the great age of great Elizabeth, it was in some respects a semi-barbarous age, in which the modern ideas of freedom and religious liberty were but dimly understood. To have lived under a King so false as Charles I., or under a ruler so arbitrary as Cromwell, was scarcely conducive to merriment; and no man who loved his country could have found much cause for cheerfulness in the most licentious and disgraceful period of English history, the reign of Charles II. If any innocent reader hopes to find the golden age of England after the "happy restoration and return of his sacred Majesty," whose "life and blest example," according to Dryden, were of more service to virtue than any edicts, let him read Samuel Pepys' delightful Diary. The easy-tempered monarch was not averse to persecution. Dis-



MAP OF THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE AQUEDUCT FROM LAKE VYRNWY, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES, TO SUPPLY THE NEW LIVERPOOL WATERWORKS.

senters had a bad time of it in England, and in Scotland under Charles it was a capital offence to preach in any conventicle; or even to attend one. Great numbers of Presbyterians, Mr. Lecky states, were "killed, despoiled of their property, driven to the mountains, tortured with horrid ingenuity, or transported to the plantations." I must not, however, leave English ground, or I shall be reminded that Scotland, which suffered an extremity of misery in the days of William and Mary, was never at any time favoured with the designation of "Merry."

Suppose, then, we try the eighteenth century, which Stuart



THE DAM OF MASONRY CLOSING LAKE VYRNWY, NORTH WALES, CONSTRUCTED FOR THE NEW LIVERPOOL WATERWORKS: VIEW BEFORE THE RISING OF THE WATER.



"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds—"



—Makes ill deeds done."



"Those who swim in sin—"



—Must sink in sorrow."

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE WAY OF THE NERVES.

To-day I have been watching my two cats—the black “Professor” and his maternal ancestor—playing in the dining-room. Despite the lady’s age, she retains much of the spirit of her youth, and does not object to a romp with her good-natured son. Now and then feline temper will exhibit itself in a snarl which invariably comes from the side of the mother cat, and then “Professor” scuttles off with the dexterity that is born of sheer alarm of claws and teeth as means of maternal revenge. Like two wary fencers, the cats have been thrusting and parrying at one another this morning. Facing one another, they have stood like feline statues, immovable and in statue-like repose. Yet every nerve was on the strain. The one watched the other, eager to anticipate attack or retreat; and, on the slightest movement, the battle royal was begun anew. It is this alacrity of nerve to respond to the stimulation of outward things which is exercising my mind to-day. Whether in cat or in man, in worm or in mollusc, the way of the nerves seems to be identical.

Underlying all the varied phases of nervous action, we find one great and guiding principle, for the first elucidation of which we are indebted to the genius of the late Dr. Marshall Hall. This principle is known as that of *reflex action*; and one or two simple illustrations will familiarise us with its nature and *modus operandi*. I am crossing the street, and hear the sharp trot of a cab-horse just behind me. Anxious to avoid accidents, I quicken my steps, and reach the opposite pavement in safety. What has been the nature and operation of the nervous mechanism in this case? Waves of sound from the cab’s motion first of all were received by the drum of the ear, were transmitted to the inner ear, were modified and assorted, so as to reach the brain as “sensations” of sound, and were finally received and dealt with by that part of the brain set apart for the control of the hearing sense. Thereupon, consciousness of danger to my personality was awoke, probably because the hearing part of the brain communicated with the intellectual centres. At any rate, the result of sound-waves striking my ear was the awakening of my mind to the risk I ran in crossing the street. Now, this first piece of nervous play only goes so far as to include the conveyance to the brain of a message (or “sensation”) from the outer world. It is clear that, in order to escape danger, I must possess means of acting, like an intelligent policeman, upon “information received.” Accordingly, the sensation of sound, sooner or later, is “reflected” from the brain-centres to other parts of the body—namely, the muscles. The latter organs are stimulated to greater activity, and I am speedily landed on the opposite pavement out of the way of the cab. Notice, then, that this illustration presents us with a plain, unvarnished story of that “reflex action” which underlies all our nervous operations, and which, therefore, forms the foundation of all the acts of our own lives, of those of my cats, and, indeed, regulates the acts of all animals.

When you draw back your head to avert a threatened blow, or when your eyelids close as someone in play passes his hand rapidly before your eyes, it is reflex action you again illustrate in your movements. The eye receives, and its nerve transmits, a “sensation” of sight to the seeing-centre of the brain. Thence is “reflected” a nervous command to the muscles of the neck, or of the eyelids alone, as the case may be. When my cats are romping here and there, each movement whereby “Professor” escapes his mother’s attack is carried out by a similar reflex action of his nervous system. When you touch the feelers on a snail’s head, and see them fold up in the marvellous fashion they exhibit, and when finally that mollusc retires into the privacy of its own apartment (as represented by its shell) for a time, you are merely witnessing reflex action in lower life. The sensation of touch has been transmitted to the nervous centres of the snail, and those centres in their turn have issued their commands to the muscles with the result of producing the compulsory retirement just named. It is with this reflex action, as though one outside official (the sense organ) receiving a message, transmits it to head-quarters (the brain or nerve-centre); while the latter dealing with the emergency which has arisen, issues the commands to other officials (muscles, for example), and these latter carry out the movements necessary for the welfare of the State. Even when the “mouth waters” at the sight of dainties—a phase of life extremely well seen in dogs who view from a point of expectancy the dining arrangements of their masters—it is reflex action which is responsible for this piece of physiological foolishness. The sensation of sight conveyed to the brain is “reflected” to the salivary glands of the mouth, and these discharge into the mouth their special fluid, which, of course, is of service in digestion. It is simply a matter of habit which induces the flow of saliva when there is nothing present to taste or to digest, and, so far, this action, like many others of higher and lower life alike, is of unconscious or automatic kind.

Studying this curious principle of nervous action a little more closely, one recognises that it depends upon the existence of a tolerably constant series of parts. For example, there must be an ingoing nerve to carry inwards a message or sensation from the outside world. This is the “sensory” nerve of science. Then, there must exist a nerve-centre, or receiving-office, as we may term it, whereat the message is received and from which it is reflected, or retransmitted, as we have seen. Lastly, there is need of a second or outgoing nerve which shall carry this “reflected” message to muscles or other organs as the case may be. This latter nerve, because the effect of its message is to produce motion of one kind or another, is called the “motor” nerve. These three things are all that are necessary for the carrying out of our life’s acts. Doubtless there is much more that is complex in the details of reflex action, but its essentials are as simple as I have described them. In this system of body-telegraphy we see countless messages going in and out from nerve-centres, ruling and controlling all the affairs of our existence. The body, in this view of matters, is a very busy State, whose officials are in perpetual and constant communication with their heads of departments.

Finally, it must be borne in mind that while we are conscious of much that we do, we are also utterly unconscious of a vast number of our actions. When we come to think of it, the fact of our resembling Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook’s figures, in some respects, is a tremendous advantage to us. We have not to think about every act of life; hence we are saved much intellectual wear and tear. Reading and writing, and piano-playing, and walking, and many complex actions, may be and are performed entirely without the necessity for thought. “Getting anything off by heart,” as the schoolboy puts it, is really converting something which at first cost intellectual effort, into something which is purely automatic in its nature; and the things which are most machine-like in our actions are just those which are most purely “reflex” in their nature. The Indian thief tickles the sleeping man with a straw, and causes him, in his sleep, to roll over on his pillow so that the valuables beneath his head may be abstracted. This may be an illustration of nefarious conduct; but it is, none the less, an excellent example of reflex action unconsciously performed when human nature lies still in the silken bonds of “Death’s twin-brother, sleep.”—ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

J J L (Chelsea).—There is no such move on the board for Black as P to K B 3rd. You probably mean P to K B 6th, in which case White answers by P takes P, Mate.

P CHASS (The Hague).—In No. 2335 if Black play 1. P to Q B 5th the continuation is 2. B to Q B 2nd (ch), K moves; 3. Q Mates.

H (Lancaster-gate).—White answers by 2. P takes P (en passant), discovers check, and Mate.

FUSILIER.—Problem No. 2338 has not a Knight on the board, so that your solution is manifestly impossible.

G T HILL (Trowbridge).—The book is not yet published. Mr. J. M. Brown, Bagby-street, Leeds, can give full information.

C E W (Lancaster-gate).—Certainly. The fact of the Black Bishop being a prisoner does not prevent it protecting the Queen from capture by the King when mate is given.

SIGNOR ASPA.—Both shall appear in due course.

W F B.—In your proposed solution of No. 2330, after Black has played 1. B to Kt 2nd, R takes P does not mate. Black continues K takes Q P.

A BECHYER (Alost).—E M Richmond, 44, Snow-hill, E.C.; and the price is 3s. 6d. Thanks for problem, which shall have attention.

G S WEBB.—See answer to A Bechyer above.

CARSLAKE W. WOOD.—We like the last-come much better.

DR LAW (Sheffield).—The vase is cracked only in your imagination. If P to Q 4th were an answer, the problem would admit of a double solution.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2330 received from J W Shaw (Montreal) and Sam R Burgess (St. Louis, U.S.A.); of No. 2337 from W F B, Sergeant Retchford (Penzance), and T Lamb of No. 2338 from W F B, Sergeant Retchford, Charles Etherington, Alpha, Mrs Kelly (Lifton), R H Brooks, and John G Grant; of No. 2339 from Sergeant Retchford, A Bechyer (Alost), Jack (Lyde), Hermit, C E P, Joseph T Pullen, P C (The Hague), and D McCoy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2340 received from W F B, Jack, J T W, R H Brooks, Thomas Chown, A R Wilson (Barnet), Dawn, Howard A, E Casella (Paris), W J (Victoria), Martin F, W Hillier, R F N Banks (Birkenhead), Julia Short (Exeter), Hereward, W Wright, J Ryder, A Newman, J Stanley James, R Winters (Canterbury), J D Tucker (Leeds), W R Raillem, H S B (Shooter’s-hill), Soberides, D T (Woolwich), J C Tabor (Ashford), E Louden, T Roberts, E E H, Bernard Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel Loraine (Newcastle), Joseph T Pullen (Launceston), C E P, Dr Waltz (Heidelberg), J E Herbert (Ashford), J Hall, G J Veale, H Dorington, Mrs Kelly (Lifton), James Sage, J Ross (Whitley), C J Stubhill (Haileybury), J Coad, E Lucas, and C D (Camberwell).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2338.

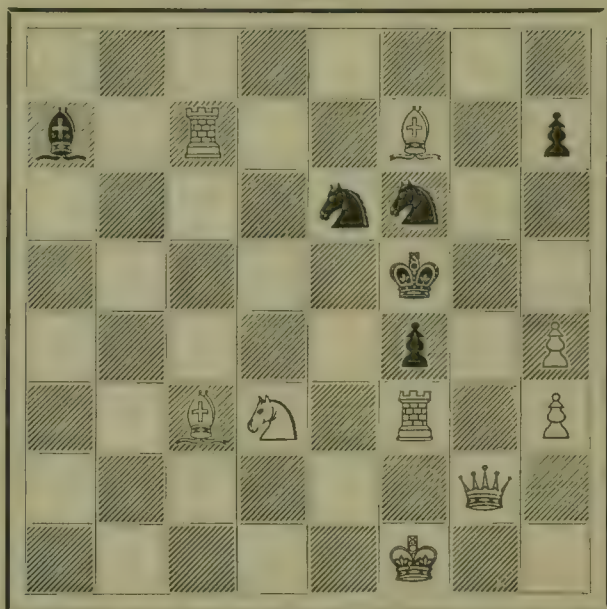
WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q B 5th K to B 5th or 6th, or B to R 2nd
2. Q to B sq Any move
3. B or Q mates.

If Black play 1. B takes P, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch); if 1. K to K 5th, then 2. Q to Q 2nd, and mate follows next move.

PROBLEM No. 2342.

By W. BARRY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HAVANNAH.

Played between Messrs. STEINITZ and CARVAJAL.

(Vienna Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. R to K sq	B to B 5th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	21. B to B 2nd	K R to Q sq
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	22. B to K 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 3rd
5. B to Kt 5th	B to Kt 5th	24. P takes B	Kt takes B
6. Kt to Q R 4th	B to Kt 3rd	25. R takes Kt	P takes Kt
7. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	26. P takes P	P takes P
8. P to Q 3rd	Castles	27. B to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd
9. Kt takes B	R P takes Kt	28. R to K B sq	R to R 2nd
10. Castles	Kt to K 2nd	29. R to B 5th	K to R 3rd
11. P takes P	P takes P	30. B to B 7th	R to Q 8th (ch)
12. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	31. K to R 2nd	R to Q 7th
13. Q to K sq		32. K R to K B 3rd	R to K 7th
		33. R to Q 3rd	R to R 3rd
		34. R to Q 7th	P to R 5th
		35. B takes Kt	Q R takes Q R P

By this move White not only gives up his best centre Pawn, but permits his opponent to materially strengthen his position on the Queen’s side.

13. P to Q Kt 4th
14. B takes P
15. B to Q B 4th
16. B to Q Kt 3rd
17. Q to Kt 3rd
18. Kt to Kt 5th
19. P takes Q

Well played. It is clear Black cannot safely take the P. for in that case White replies with 18. Kt to Kt 5th, Q to K 7th; 19. B to Q sq, and wins.

To save the K P, White must now submit to an exchange of Queens.

18. Q takes Q
19. P takes Q

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

One of eight simultaneous games played at the Plymouth Chess Club between Mr. BLACKBURN and Mr. CARSLAKE W. WOOD.

(Philidor’s Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	P to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	15. R takes B	B takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	16. R to K sq	K to B 2nd
P takes P is the correct move; and if Q takes P, B to Q 2nd is preferred by some authorities.		17. Q to B 4th	R to K sq
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	18. B to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 4th		P to K R 3rd
6. Castles	B to K 3rd		
7. B takes B	Kt takes B		
8. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
9. P takes P	Q takes P		
10. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd		
11. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 2nd		
12. R to Q sq	Q to B sq		

Black has offered but a feeble resistance to the attack. His 5th move broke up his centre, and the subsequent moves of his Queen have only enabled Black to develop a crushing attack with masterly rapidity.

13. B to Kt 5th

Played with Mr. Blackburn’s usual

Under the very competent editorship of Mr. Gunsberg, the champion of the Bradford Congress, a new weekly column has been commenced in the *Evening Post*. It is to appear every Saturday, and will contain, besides problems and games, the latest news up to the morning of publication.

The Oxford and Cambridge University Clubs each play a match with the City of London Club on Saturday, March 2. The matches will be played at Oxford and Cambridge.

The Canadian Tournament resulted as follows:—First prize, Mr. Henning, of Montreal; second, Mr. Marway, of Ottawa; third, Mr. Cooke, of Montreal.

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Geographically, though not commercially or with a view to colonisation, the Solomon Islands are one of the most important groups in the Western Pacific Ocean. They are within from five to eleven degrees of the Equator, in the latitude of New Guinea, to the west of the Santa Cruz Islands, forming part of the Melanesian region. There are six large islands, San Cristobal, Malaita, Guadalcanar, Florida, and Ysabel, with twenty or thirty smaller isles, of which Ulaua is the most southerly and most frequently visited; it has long been a station of the Melanesian Church Mission. The islands are mountainous, rising in some instances to summits 8500 ft. high; they contain much land suitable for the cultivation of sugar and cotton, but the climate is very bad for white men. The natives, who are of the black or dark Papuan race, are in a savage state, the men usually wearing no clothes but a small bandage round the loins, and the women a short fringed skirt; but they build neat huts, make elegant canoes, and are skilled in wood carving and decorative work of inlaid shells and mother-of-pearl. Our illustrations are from photographs by Mr. Charles M. Woodford, of Gravesend, who recently contributed to the Royal Geographical Society a report of his visit to the Solomon Islands. One of them, taken at Rubiana, shows a state canoe belonging to the chief of the tribe, very gracefully formed, with its stern-post rising like a tall mast, and beautifully ornamented in the style above-mentioned. The canoe is made of bent planks cemented together with a kind of gum. It is kept, in the rainy season, under shelter in the canoe-house, the front wall of which has one or two perpendicular slits for the stern-post to pass through when the canoes are shoved in from the beach. The interior timbers of the canoe-house are carved at the ends into figures of crocodiles or human heads. A sacred image or idol, which is little more than a thick post with a rude face having inlaid rings for the eyes, two rows of teeth for the mouth, and side appendages representing ears, is worshipped at Rubiana. The scenery of the Bokokimbo and Aola rivers, in Guadalcanar, is richly picturesque, with its groves of coconut palms, sago palms, and breadfruit trees, which yield plenty of food to the natives. They also plant yams and catch fish, and regard the crocodile as their fiendish enemy, meditating in solemn triumph, but with superstitious awe, over the carcass of a huge dead reptile as they smoke their pipes and squat in a row behind it. The people of the northern islands are fiercer and more cruel than any other race in the Pacific; they are inveterate head-hunters and cannibals, and have been exasperated by the wanton outrages of European kidnappers and the licentious crews of whaling-vessels accustomed to visit this region. In the island of Ysabel there are numerous huts erected among the top branches of lofty trees, to which they climb by a sort of rope-ladder, there taking refuge from the pursuit of a foe, and defending their nest, or aerial fort, with volleys of stones. They have spears, from ten to sixteen feet long, with a point of sharp bone, for ordinary fighting; and use bows and arrows, but no firearms. Much credit is due to Mr. Penny, of the Melanesian Mission at Gaieta, for his persevering attempts to improve the condition of the Solomon Islanders; but their progress hitherto does not appear to be very encouraging. Some account of them will be found in a little book entitled “The Western Pacific,” by Mr. Walter Coote, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. five or six years ago.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PORTRAITURE.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards recently lectured on “Ancient Egyptian Portraiture in Sculpture and Painting,” in the Mayor’s parlour at the Townhall, Manchester, the lecture being illustrated by upwards of fifty fine examples of ancient Egyptian portrait-statues and portrait-paintings, shown by means of the oxyhydrogen lantern. Miss Edwards began by tracing the origin of all portrait-sculpture to a funerary but not a memorial origin, and showed that the earliest portrait-statues and portrait-paintings known in the history of art were designed as artificial bodies for the use of the “Ka”—that extraordinary metaphysical notion of the ancient Egyptians, which Miss Edwards identified as their conception of the yet unsolved problem of physical vitality. The lecturer connected the “Khai” of the Hebrew Scriptures with the “Ka” of the Egyptian funerary texts, and illustrated her subject from the story of Joseph. Beginning with the Great Sphinx of Gizeh, which gives the facial angle of the early Egyptian race, and for which Miss Edwards claims a prehistoric origin of perhaps 10,000 years B.C., she conducted her audience through the leading schools of Egyptian art—viz., the Memphite School, with its wealth of realistic statues of the Early Empire; the school of the Middle Empire; the Hyksos School, with its extraordinary Turanian type; and the great Theban School, of the XVIIIth and XIXth Dynasties. Miss Edwards concluded her lecture with an interesting account of the Græco-Egyptian portraits, painted upon panels, which were last year discovered by Mr. Petrie in the cemetery of Hawara, in the Fayoum. Of these, eighteen excellent examples were thrown upon the screen.

It is stated that Mr. John Macdonell, Barrister-at-Law, editor of the New Series of State Trials, has been appointed to a Mastership of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Dean and Chapter have decided that the internal decoration of the dome of St. Paul’s Cathedral, which has been long under consideration, shall be carried out to a great extent in glass mosaic, and have accordingly intrusted the work to Dr. Salviati, of Venice, to whom the practical rediscovery of this beautiful art was due.

The Rev. Augustus Austen-Leigh, M.A., has been elected Provost of King’s College, Cambridge, in the room of the Rev. Richard Okes, D.D., deceased. Mr. Austen-Leigh, who has been vice-provost for many years past, was fourth Classic in 1863, having previously been Browne’s Medalist (for Latin ode) and Members’ prizeman.

By the kindness of Sir Whittaker and Lady Ellis a drawing-room meeting in connection with the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held at Buccleuch House, Richmond, on Feb. 14, when among those present were Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, Princess Victoria, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The Rev. Thomas Turner, Vicar of St. Saviour’s, Fitzroy-square, spoke of the formation of the society, and referred to the help which had been given by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The Rev. E. M. Anderson, the secretary, explained the objects of the society, and the Rev. Prebendary Barnes proposed the following resolution:—“That this meeting approves the extension of the society’s work by the formation of an aid committee beyond London and our larger cities, and pledges itself to aid and extend the operations of the society.” This was seconded by the Rev. T. Turner, and carried unanimously. The last-named speaker mentioned that in 96 per cent of the summonses taken out by the society convictions had been obtained. Baroness Burdett-Coutts proposed, and Lady Ellis seconded, the following motion, which was also carried:—“That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to your Royal Highnesses for your presence here to-day.”



1. Canoe-House at Rubiana.
2. Sacred Image at Rubiana.

3. Head-Hunting Canoe and Canoe-House at Rubiana.
4. Sago Palms and Nuts; View on the Bokokinbo River, Guadalcanal.

5. Natives of Aola, Guadalcanal.
6. Clump of Cocoon-Nut Palms, Aola River, Guadalcanal.

SKETCHES IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS: FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. C. W. WOODFORD.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Though the green is, alas! not yet on the trees, it has already appeared in those harbingers of happy climatic change to come—the spring hats and bonnets. It is a refreshment to the eye to find that the dusty and dull-tinted velvet and felt erections that have stood the test of five foggy months have vanished from the scene of the shop-counter, giving place to lighter and brighter structures, decked mainly with those tender green tints that Nature herself spreads out in earliest spring to charm the eye long cloyed with winter's browns and greys. Nobody ought to want new "things" just at this time of year, and of course it is essentially a period when there is no novelty in the world of fashion. But the new styles are all prepared; nay, the looms are already at work on the fabrics that will not be wanted till dreary winter's reign recommences, ever so many months ahead—and the modistes will allow to favoured customers just enough indication of what is to be to please the eye and interest the fancy.

Hats in the forthcoming Spring stocks are marked by the extreme lowness of their crowns, hardly any crown existing, in fact. A full ostrich feather laid round so that one half of it rests on the broad brim and the other against the crown, will entirely cover the shallow side of the latter; and this is a very general way in which to trim the hats, while a green spray, with ribbon bows, or lace puffs well bunched up on the crown, relieves the flatness, and long ends of the same ribbon or lace hang down behind. These hats are intended, I am informed, to be worn well back on the head, and accordingly the brims are very carefully lined. Hats worn thus are only suitable for young faces, however, and hence it is predicted that the coming season will be a "bonnet" one, in contradistinction to the past year, in which hats have been generally worn, even by matrons past five-and-thirty, on all other than high ceremonial occasions. The new bonnets are quite as great a change from old styles as the hats. They are modelled on the Empire fashions, and though narrower in the brim and made more important by trimming than the hats are, will be so high and open in front as to give something like the same effect. The fronts of the bonnet brims rise high above the face, and are filled in with natty bows or clusters of flowers; but the crowns are almost non-existent, and the flowers and ribbon with which they are trimmed will hardly peep over the brim. One new shape is veritably like a scoop, no pretence of distinction marking off the narrow crown from the high peaked brim in the back view, though under the brim there is a close-fitting straw coronet to receive the trimming and keep the bonnet on the head. The model shown me of this shape is in serpent-green straw, and the trimming, which begins at the extreme back and mounts up to the front, is fawn crêpe-de-Chine with an ivy trail cunningly entangled in its folds; the brim is well filled in with the same crêpe, and a bright green ribbon bow sits in its centre, while the strings are of the same green ribbon. Another model, very similar, but having a little hollow between the high brim and the flat crown, on which the trimming may rest, is of dark green straw with bows of heliotrope ribbon and green and brown spotted orchids, a little cluster of the flowers appearing to rest on the hair beneath the brim. In fine, the new bonnets and hats are as complete a contrast as possible to the styles of the last few seasons: in place of bonnets with a very high trimming on the front of the crown towering far above a low brim, there is to be the exact opposite; instead of steeple-hats, crowns are

to be almost invisible and brims wide and worn to stand up from the face.

The new sketches for evening bodices show that there are to be sleeves worn in the coming season in the fullest of full dress. In some cases it will be merely a drooping fold of material or lace, to fall over the top of the arm; but, as a rule the reaction against the shoulder-strap apology for a sleeve will be distinctly marked. The Empire style of dress, which will be much worn in a modified form by those who have their dresses made in London, demands a small, full, puffed sleeve; while the "Middle Age" fashions, which those will receive who order their gowns in Paris, are even more pronounced in this respect. It was time for the change, when we had seen a narrow ribbon bow or a trail of daisies doing duty for sleeves.

The following are typical models of the "Empire" and "Middle Age" periods respectively. A good way of arranging two materials on the Empire model is to make a sort of very short Zouave jacket of a rich stiff-patterned brocade, or firm silk, or velvet—this half-bodice beginning on the point of the shoulder and coming slopingly down on each side to just beneath the bust, where it meets a high folded sash of a very soft fabric, which passes quite round the waist; a few crossed folds of the soft stuff fill the tiny space between the two sides of the Zouave and the top of the sash. The sleeves come about half-way to the elbow, and are of the firm, rich material of the Zouave, with a three-cornered puff of the softer fabric placed like an epaulette. The narrow skirt has sash ends and front and back of the soft material in pretty longwise folds, with flat sides of the brocade. A model in the "Middle Age" fashion is of sang-de-boeuf velvet and satin merveilleux to match in colour. The velvet skirt is almost plain, made with a few full folds at the back and cut to form a demi-train. The bodice is cut to fit the figure almost as accurately as a jersey, the sides coming well over the hips; it has a loose, short sleeve of velvet, cut so as to fall open in a small bell-shape from a point about midway between shoulder and elbow. This bodice is cut off round to low down on the bust; then there is a sort of simulated underbodice of the satin merveilleux filling up to the usual place for a décolletée bodice, and trimmed round the top edge with a rich passementerie that looks like white enamel set with small rubies, the design being a square pattern. There is a tight undersleeve of the satin coming to just below the elbow, where it is set into a plain band of the passementerie, which is also used for a girdle sloping over the hips, with ends falling a little way down the front of the skirt. These may be taken as typical of the originality and freshness of coming styles. Another new feature will be the adoption of the plan in evening gowns, already familiar in walking dresses, of making the two sides of the bodice different—for example, draping half and leaving half plain.

The curious want of conscience about medical payments that is responsible for much of the pecuniary troubles of our hospitals is displayed with wonderful unconsciousness by a lady who writes to me on the subject of the fees of medical women. My correspondent tells me that she knows that lady-doctors will see patients for a low fee, if asked. It does not seem to occur to her that she has no more right to beg a doctor to take less than the regular terms at which that lady values her services than she has to ask the same of her dressmaker. If my correspondent cannot afford to pay two guineas for making a dress, she finds out a woman who will make the garment somehow for fifteen shillings; and though she

would prefer the two-guinea woman's work, she never dreams of asking that more expensive *modiste* to take the gown at a cheap rate because she (the customer) cannot pay more. Why should she with a light heart beg the doctor's cheap services under that pretext? There are a good many of us, however, with a little sense of independence even about our doctors. If we can only afford to pay a bill at five shillings the visit, we will engage a practitioner who is content to accept that fee, and not beg one whose attendance we would like but whose fee is a guinea to give us as a charity three-fourths of the value she sets on her services. I feel sure that if some of the lady doctors who are now becoming numerous would make up their minds to do middle-class general practitioner's work at the fees charged by male doctors for similar duties they would themselves make better incomes than they do, and would meet a large demand for their services which at guinea fees they cannot touch, even if they are "considerate," as my correspondent's phrase is.

FLORENCE FENWICK-MILLER.

"EXPECTATION."

A young lady at a window, manifestly in a waiting attitude, with a face expressive of tender longing, an eye looking out in watch for somebody to come in front of the house, and an ear listening for his footsteps, can only be one who is deeply in love. We hope it is all right, and that all will go on well; it may be that her Mamma and Papa have made an appointment for him to call this morning, after the explanation he gave them yesterday, and that the blissful interview between the young couple will be followed by a satisfactory discussion with the judicious parents. She is evidently, from her appearance, and that of the chamber, the daughter of a family of high social consideration, with whom affairs of this kind require formal sanction and deliberate arrangement. But a girl's feelings, upon such an occasion, will naturally be the same in every rank of life; and there are few women to whom the mood of "Expectation" is entirely unknown in their past experience, whether or not its visions have been realised in the matrimonial state.

The Senate of the University of St. Andrew's has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Alfred Cave, B.A., Principal of the Congregational College, Hackney.

Lord Wolseley, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, attended at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Feb. 14, and presented her Majesty's commissions to the gentlemen cadets who were successful in the recent examinations.

Earl Manvers presided at a meeting of the subscribers to the Rufford Hunt on Feb. 13, when Major Rolleston, Whatnall Hall, Notts, who some years ago hunted South Notts, was elected as master, the position having become vacant by the death of Mr. T. H. D. Bayley.

In the presence of the trustees of Shakspeare's birthplace, on Feb. 13, the bookcase containing the works by the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps deposited there in 1872, was opened for the first time. The condition fixed by the donor was that the works were not to be consulted during his lifetime, but that after his decease the collection was to become the property of the trustees absolutely. One of the executors attended with the keys, and upon the case being opened it was found to contain 186 volumes, handsomely bound, consisting for the most part of manuscript notes and ancient black-letter extracts intended to illustrate the works of the poet.

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The Hunting Editor of the "Field" says:—"I can confidently recommend Messrs. Benson's Hunting Watch as one that can be depended on."—Field, March 27, 1884.

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To H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
GOWNS FOR THE MANTLES
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Messrs. REDFERN have prepared their models for the Early Spring Season in Gowns, Coats, and Wraps, which show unusual novelty in both material and design, the combination of colouring being particularly pretty and effective.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1885), with three codicils (dated Feb. 11 and April 22, 1887, and June 9, 1888), of Louis Charles Count Greffulhe, late of No. 10, Rue d'Astorg, Paris, who died on Sept. 27 last, was proved on Feb. 8 by his son, Henri Jules Charles Emmanuel, Count Greffulhe, the executor, the value of the personal estate in England amounting to upwards of £661,000. The testator gives a life annuity of 450,000*fr.*, his Château de la Rivière, Chamery, and the use, for life, of his Paris house, No. 10, Rue d'Astorg, and his Bois Baudran property, to his wife; his houses Nos. 20 and 18, Rue de la Ville l'Evegne, to his daughter the Princess d'Arenberg; his house No. 12, Rue d'Astorg, to his daughter the Countess d'Aigle; and, subject to the life-interest given to his wife, his houses Nos. 8 and 10, Rue d'Astorg, and his Bois Baudran property, which he values at 6,000,000*fr.*, the Forest of Maunnes, of the value of 500,000*fr.*, his Paris arms, plate, and the family pictures and mementoes, and 2,000,000*fr.*, to his son, the present Count Greffulhe. He directs that on the anniversary of his father's death 500*fr.* are to be given to the poor of Fontenailles, and he gives an annuity for the maintenance and support of the Hospice Greffulhe. The residue of his property he leaves between his three children.

The will (dated March 18, 1886), with a codicil (dated Aug. 4, 1888), of Mr. Henry Hill Hornby, late of No. 9, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, who died on Jan. 18, was proved on Feb. 6 by his sister Miss Louisa Hornby, and his nephew, Rear-Admiral Alexander Buller, C.B., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £235,000. The testator gives £2000 to his sister Mrs. Caroline Hoare, £1000 to her husband, Captain William Hoare, R.N., and £21,000 between her children; £500 to Frank Buller Howell; £5000 to his niece, Mrs. Rhoda Howell; £5000 to Colonel Hornby Buller and £100 to his wife; £5000 to Colonel Henry Buller and £100 to his wife; £10,000, and the income, for life, of all the Three-per-Cent Reduced Bank Annuities and the New Three per Cents standing in his name at the Bank of England to his sister; £1000, £5000 India Three-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, and his wardrobe, plate, linen, and china to his landlady, Mrs. Morse; £100 to the Hon. Mrs. Hood; £2000 to his brother, Henry Wynn Hornby and £100 to his wife; £499 to each of the children of his late sister, Mrs. Eliza Buller; and other small legacies to relatives. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to Alexander Buller absolutely.

The will (dated Nov. 6, 1884) of Mr. William Openshaw,

formerly of Bryngwyn Hall, in the county of Montgomery, and late of No. 19, Park-crescent, Southport, Lancashire, who died on Dec. 7 last, was proved on Jan. 15, at Liverpool, by Oliver Ormrod Openshaw, the son and sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £110,000. The testator, after stating that his wife is well provided for, leaves all his property to his said son absolutely.

The will (dated April 2, 1887) of Mr. John Lowcock, late of Carlton House, Broughton Park, Manchester, who died on Nov. 27, was proved on Jan. 16 at Manchester, by Richard Lowcock and Arthur Lowcock, the sons, and Christopher John Turner, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £67,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital; £250 each to the Northern Counties' Hospital for Incurables and the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary; £50 each to the children of his sisters Mary and Grace, and of his brother Richard (with one exception); £100 each to the children of his sister Mrs. Sarah Turner, and an annuity to her of £50; £100, the use, for life, of his furniture, and an annuity of £500 to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Lowcock; 2000 shares of Langworthy Brothers, Limited, upon trust, for his daughter, Ada, for life, and then to her children; 1500 shares in the said company, upon the like trusts, for his son Frederick William; and 500 of such shares, upon trust, for each of his sons Richard and Arthur. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, as to one fourth each, to his sons Richard and Arthur; and one fourth each, upon trust, for his daughter Ada, and his son Frederick William.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1881) of Mr. Henry Bruce Walker, formerly of No. 74, Jermyn-street, and late of No. 49, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and Fern Cottage, Lyndhurst, in the county of Southampton, who died on Dec. 31, was proved on Feb. 9 by James Douglas Walker, the brother, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate being sworn to exceed £33,000. The testator gives £50 and all his clothes to his valet, and his furniture, plate, jewels, &c., to his brother, Captain Herbert John Ouchterlong Walker, R.A. The residue of his property he leaves between his said two brothers.

The will (dated May 22, 1884) of the Rev. Thomas Francis Crosse, D.C.L., one of the Canons of Chichester Cathedral, late of No. 12, Carlisle-parade, Hastings, who died on Jan. 8, was proved on Feb. 9 by Mrs. Emily Grant Crosse, the widow, and Arthur Charles Crosse, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £32,000. The testator devises his

house and land at Elstree and his property at Shoreditch to his nephew, Gordon Crosse, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority in tail male. He gives all his furniture and household effects, and £3300, to his wife, and directs, if he has not already done so in his lifetime, that a sum of £13,149 is to be expended in the purchase of lands and hereditaments in fee simple, and to be held upon trust for his wife, for life or widowhood, and, subject thereto, to follow the trusts of his house at Elstree. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and on her death, as to £7000, as she shall appoint; and the ultimate residue to his nephew and niece, Gordon and Ruth Crosse.

The will (dated June 7, 1879), with a codicil (dated June 11, 1888), of Miss Martha Cookson, late of Stamford, Lincolnshire, who died on Dec. 4, was proved on Feb. 5 by George Edmonds and Daniel John Evans, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £26,000. The testatrix gives £100 each to the Stamford, Rutland, and General Infirmary; the Royal Albert Asylum; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Governesses' Benevolent Institution; the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots; the Royal Hospital for Incurables; the Home Mission for Seamen; and the Society for Educating the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; £1666 odd to Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Larratt; £1666 odd, upon trust, each for Mrs. Lucy Burchaett and Mrs. Ethelred Foster; £1000 to Miss Annie Ward; and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves between the daughters of her uncles, the Rev. John Foster and the Rev. Kingman Foster, and the five sons and daughters of her aunt, Mrs. Jane Torkington, in equal shares.

Particulars have reached New York from Costa Rica of an earthquake which visited San José on Dec. 29. Every house in the town was damaged. Many people were killed or injured by falling masonry. So pronounced were the shocks that the hills changed their shapes.

Reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Day, the Court of Appeal have upheld the claim of Mr. J. E. Halliday to a family pew in the parish church of Warminster, Wilts, held for the last 200 years. The Vicar and churchwardens, believing that the pew was vested in them on behalf of the parishioners, had removed it. It was to restrain them from appropriating the space it occupied that the action was mainly brought.

LIGHT VERSUS DARKNESS.



“SHAKESPEARE — The Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived” — taught the DIVINENESS of FORGIVENESS, of Perpetual MERCY, of CONSTANT PATIENCE, of ENDLESS PEACE, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew these things better than this man, show him! I KNOW HIM NOT! . . . If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have BURNED HIM; as a POLITICIAN they would have BEHEADED HIM; but God made him a PLAYER.

“HE TAUGHT THAT KINDNESS IS NOBLER THAN REVENGE!” — The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

“Earthly power doth then show likest God’s
When Mercy seasons Justice,

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
THE DEEDS OF MERCY.—SHAKESPEARE.

What higher aim can man attain

Than conquest over human pain?

JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy such as ENO’S “FRUIT SALT,” to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO’S “FRUIT SALT” be your companion, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized

with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c., &c., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: “I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;” whereas had a supply of ENO’S “FRUIT SALT” been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

“I used my ‘FRUIT SALT’ freely in my last severe attack of fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life.”—J. C. ENO.

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO’S “FRUIT SALT.” Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

The more theatres, the merrier! That appears to be the cry of modern managers in London. Not only is Mr. Hare's well-appointed comedy-house, the Garrick, almost ready to draw the playgoing world to this brand-new little temple at the Trafalgar-square end of Charing-cross-road; but Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte is rapidly pushing forward the construction of his new theatre in Shaftesbury-avenue, nearly opposite the recently-finished Shaftesbury, built by Mr. Lancaster for Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster); and, undeterred by the fact that this last-named commodious house is now closed, and that Her Majesty's and the St. James's remain untenanted, there are sanguine lessees who sigh for yet more sites for new theatres. Well, this brisk competition will possibly have one good effect. It may lead to a reduction of the exorbitant rents of the generality of established places of amusement in the Metropolis.

The melodrama of "The Good Old Times," by Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Wilson Barrett, could be touched upon but briefly last week. Albeit not to be compared as an artistic work with the same dramatists' Manx play of "Ben-my-Chree," this fresh piece at the Princess's presents a series of such exciting incidents, and is embellished with such exceptionally beautiful scenery, that it will probably prove attractive. "The Good Old Times" must be read satirically. The "times" in question are the "good old" transportation days of Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, in which distant island of the Australian seas by far the greater part of the action transpires. It is a chivalric impulse that leads John Langley, Justice of the Peace, and Sheriff of Cumberland, to make the avowal which results in his transportation to the Antipodes. His wife, persecuted by the attentions of a former lover, the incurably vicious Crosby Grainger, discharges a pistol at this villain. To save her from arrest, Langley says he fired the shot; and the first act closes in front of a charming lake scene with the powerful situation of this false confession on the part of the Sheriff, and with the handcuffing of Crosby Grainger and Amos Barton for complicity in the murder of Mary Langley's father. We next meet our dramatic personages in Tasmania, whither Mary Langley and Lucy Grainger have followed their husbands. The two women live together in a house not far from the convict station, where indignities are heaped on Langley, culminating in his being fettered with the villainous Crosby Grainger, whose taunts bring about a struggle between them. A rising of the convicts ensues, and is a most stirring episode. The life of the chief warder is saved by Langley, who is consequently let out on parole, being appointed servant to a Mrs. Morgan. Langley does not recognise in this lady his wife till she is captured by the band of escaped convicts with Grainger and Amos Barton at their head. During the pursuit of these ruffians, an elaborate panorama of Tasmanian scenery is unfolded, reflecting great credit on Mr. Walter Hann as the scenic artist. Virtue triumphs, and the wicked are confounded in the end. The prevailing lachrymose tone of "The Good Old Times" is, happily, relieved here and there by the welcome cheerfulness of Mr. George Barrett as the reformed thief, Coldbath Joe; and by the vivacious impersonation of Spot—a replica of Jacky in "It Is Never Too Late to Mend"—by Mr. Robert Pateman. Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake bear the chief burdens on their shoulders. As the long-enduring couple, John and Mary Langley, the cruel sport of Fate, Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake are to be seen at their best. They are supported by a capable company, comprising, besides the artists already mentioned, Mr. Lewis Waller, particularly good as the ruthless Crosby

Grainger; Miss Webster as Lucy Grainger; Mr. Austin Melford as Amos Barton; Mr. S. M. Carson as Parson Langley; Mr. W. A. Elliott as the quaint Cockney convict, dubbed the "Fiddler"; and Miss L. Belmore as the liveliest and most pleasing actress of all, merry and bewitching Biddy. What "The Good Old Times" chiefly needs is more light and less shadow.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's fund of energy appears to be inexhaustible. He is busily engaged in rehearsing his own new domestic drama of turf life, "Now-a-days," announced for production at a Princess's matinee on the 28th of February; Mr. Barrett himself and Miss Grace Hawthorne sustaining the principal parts.

The Strand bill is undoubtedly attractive. Few first pieces are more brightly written than Mr. Fred. W. Broughton's sparkling comedietta "Ruth's Romance," excellently acted by Miss Rose Saker, Mr. Forbes Dawson, and Mr. Walter Everard. Accelerated in the performance, the three-act farcical comedy of "The Balloon," by Mr. J. H. Darnley and Mr. G. Manville Fenn, goes briskly; and its succession of droll and diverting complications keeps the audience highly amused. It is essential for pieces of the light and gossamer texture of "The Balloon" to be played with unflagging vivacity and to leave not a moment for reflection. Quite indispensable, in fine, is the touch-and-go style which Mr. Charles Wyndham brought to perfection before he assumed the character, if the expression may be allowed, of the reformed rake at the Criterion. This mode of treatment has now been completely grasped by Mr. George Giddens and Mr. Alfred Maltby. As a consequence, hearty laughter is elicited by the ridiculous series of domestic misunderstandings, which drive the half-demented Dr. Glynn to seek safety in an ascending balloon instead of gladness on his honeymoon, and which reveal Mr. Maltby (Mr. Aubrey Fitzjohn) in the not unfamiliar character of a peccant and bibulous Benedick. Grace to the quickened action, "The Balloon" is conducive to hilarity; and Mr. Giddens and Mr. Maltby, Mr. Forbes Dawson and Mr. S. Whitaker, Miss Gabrielle Goldney (pretty and piquante as the disconsolate Miss Vere), Miss Ellaline Terriss (a graceful and prepossessing ingénue), Miss Rose Saker, and Miss Emily Miller well deserve to share the meed of praise with the ingenious authors.

The Globe is soon to see an exceedingly magnificent revival of "Richard III." by Mr. R. Mansfield. In the meanwhile, "The School for Scandal" has served to exhibit the growing talents of Miss Kate Vaughan, who makes a sparkling Lady Teazle at the Globe, being irresistibly fascinating when she dances in her own inimitably graceful way in the minuet arranged by herself. Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Miss May Whitty, Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. J. T. Sullivan, Mr. William Herbert, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Crompton, and Mr. Weedon Grossmith are also to be seen in Sheridan's comedy.

Mr. Braxton Hicks, Coroner for Surrey, calls attention to the results of infantile insurance as it is now extensively practised, and urges that to allow a poor parent to effect an insurance on his child's life gives him an interest in its death.

At the annual general court of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, the report stated that during the past twelve months there had been 410 in-patients and 1354 out-patients. This was the largest number that had been benefited in any year since the formation of the charity in the year 1770. After all expenses had been defrayed, a sum of £454 remained to be carried forward.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The accounts of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, from its foundation to Dec. 31, 1888, have been published, as adopted by the finance sub-committee of the institute, on Jan. 17, 1889. The income and expenditure account shows that the receipts from Nov. 22, 1886, to Dec. 31, 1888, were £12,852, of which £10,871 was derived from dividends and interest on investments, the balance being the proceeds of the sale of tickets and programmes on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone. The expenditure has been £23,187, of which £9134 was for general administration (salaries and wages being £5236); and £14,173 extraordinary expenditure, made up of cost of laying foundation-stone, temporary building, &c., £7606; advertising, £4991; and expenses in connection with county and other donations, £1576. There is thus an excess of expenditure over income of £12,335. The balance-sheet shows assets to the amount of £276,276, the chief items being—cost of buildings, £17,527; plant, furniture, &c., £1682; investments (endowment fund), £140,496; ditto, general fund, £112,844; interest and dividends, £2133; and cash at bank and in hand, £1494. The deficit, £12,335, on income and expenditure account has been debited to capital, being charged to the general fund, the total amount of which, after allowing for that charge, appears as £135,444. The whole of the endowment fund has been invested.

At a largely-attended meeting of the court of governors of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Marquis of Bute was unanimously elected president of the institution in succession to Lord Aberdare, whose term of office is just expiring.

An influential meeting was held on Feb. 14 at the residence of Mr. D. Allcroft, Esq., 108, Lancaster-gate, W., for the purpose of obtaining support for a fund of £10,000, asked for by the Church Association. The meeting was addressed by Sir S. Arthur Blackwood and Captain Cobham (chairman of the council). At the close of the meeting the secretary announced sums subscribed in the room amounting to £215, making a total of £5061 subscribed towards the sum asked for.

The anniversary festival of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution was held, on Feb. 15, in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Métropole, under the presidency of Mr. John Scott, J.P., who was supported by a large company of commercial gentlemen. There are 271 annuitants upon the funds, at an annual cost of about £8708, and nearly £106,000 has been paid to 423 pensioners. The institution grants pensions, not exceeding £50 per annum, to necessitous commercial travellers; and, to the widows of members, pensions not exceeding £30 per annum. The chairman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the funds of the institution, and subscriptions amounting to £2186 were announced.

Mr. O. M. Edwards, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford, formerly Brackenbury scholar, has been elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College. Mr. Edwards gained a first-class in the final Honour School of Modern History in Trinity term, 1887. He also gained the Stanhope Essay in 1886, and the Lothian prize in 1887.—The York prize for 1888 at Cambridge has been adjudged to William Henry Montgomery, M.A., LL.M., of Clare College. The subject of the essay is "The History of the Land Tenure in Ireland."—The Rev. E. G. King, D.D., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the office of Hulsean (University) Lecturer in Divinity for the current Academical year.

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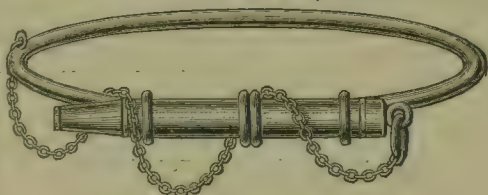
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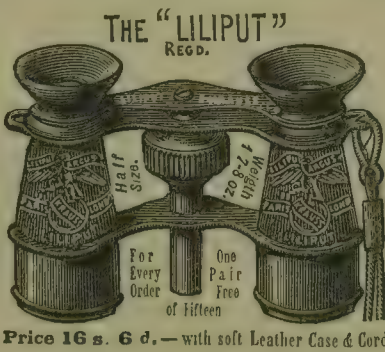
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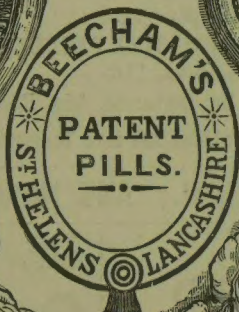
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MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concert of Feb. 16 brought forward, for the first time here, Mr. Hamish MacCunn's cantata, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The text, as will readily be inferred, is taken from Scott's well-known poem, the composer's father having been the adapter. The music was composed for the Glasgow Choral Union, and was produced in that city some two months since. The work will doubtless enhance the reputation which its young composer has gained by several previous works, in which he has manifested exceptional powers in the romantic and heroic styles, as noticed by us. One of these, his overture entitled "The Land of the Mountain and the Flood," was repeated at the above concert. The cantata now referred to is composed for orchestra, chorus, and solo voices—these last being the representatives, respectively, of the principal characters concerned in the supposed action—the vocalists at the Crystal Palace having been Madame Nordica, Miss M. Curran, Mr. I. McKay, and Mr. A. Black, all of whom gave their music effectively. The work abounds in strong and varied contrasts and dramatic climaxes, as manifested in the several striking situations of the poem, including the colloquy of the river and mountain spirits, the night ride of Deloraine, the scene between the Knight and the Monk, that in the abbey, that at the tomb of the Wizard, and those descriptive of the meeting of the Lady of Branksome and her lover and the challenge to combat. The alternations of tender sentiment and dramatic passion are realised with great skill, the characteristic orchestral details being highly suggestive. The work was greatly applauded, and the composer called to the platform. The cantata will doubtless soon be repeated elsewhere. Mr. Manns conducted the performance of it, as of the other items which completed the concert referred to.

A few additional words are due in reference to the concert of Miss Geisler-Schubert, mentioned last week. The lady pianist is a grand-niece of the great composer, Franz Schubert, from whose compositions her programme was entirely selected at the concert now alluded to. In the fantasia-sonata (Op. 78) pianoforte solo, in smaller pieces, and in the principal part of the great trio in B flat (Op. 99) Miss Schubert displayed exceptional merits, both executive and intellectual, and made an impression that should establish her position here—as it has abroad—as a classical pianist of the highest order. On future occasions she will probably prove her versatility by including selections from various composers in her programmes.

Miss Fillunger also sang some lieder with genuine expression; and the pianoforte trio included the co-operation of Herr Straus and Mr. E. Howell.

The first of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel's two vocal recitals at Prince's Hall, on Feb. 15, was of special interest, the programme having comprised specimens of various schools and periods that were mostly unfamiliar to concert-goers. Among them was a bright and pleasing duet from Wagner's first opera, "Die Feen." The second of these recitals was announced for Feb. 22nd.

At the Saturday afternoon Popular Concert at St. James's Hall, on Feb. 16, Madame Néruda resumed her place as leading violinist; Miss Zimmermann was the solo pianist, and Mrs. Henschel, the vocalist. At the evening concert of the following Monday Madame Néruda was again the leading violinist, Miss Fanny Davies having been the solo pianist, besides being associated with Signor Piatti in his performance of his third sonata for violoncello and piano, a work that was first produced at a recent concert, and then noticed by us. The vocalist on Feb. 18 was Mr. Santley.

The most recent of Mr. John Boosey's "London Ballad Concerts" at St. James's Hall was an afternoon performance, the programme of which was of the usual varied and popular interest.

The third season of Mr. Henschel's "London Symphony Concerts" at St. James's Hall has completed the promised ten evening performances, leaving only the last of the two afternoon concerts to close the series. The programme of the recent evening concert on Feb. 19 comprised works by Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Wagner, and Liszt; that by Wagner being the overture to his opera, "Die Feen": a juvenile production belonging to the date of 1833, which was afterwards ignored by the composer. As with his early symphony that was brought forward here not long ago, the opera, with its prelude now referred to, might well have been left in obscurity; since, although disclosing some few points of interest, it does not foreshadow, even slightly, the intense power and earnest strivings after a grand originality that are manifested in the great stage-works of Wagner's mature and closing periods. The overture, however, is bright and clear; and is curious as illustrating Wagner's early efforts. The concert now referred to included Mr. Johann Kruse's performance of Beethoven's violin concerto. The violinist made a very favourable impression on his first appearance at a recent London symphony concert, as recorded at the time. In the more important essay

now referred to, he displayed much masterly execution, and fully sustained the position he had already made. Other items of the concert were familiar pieces requiring no specification.

At the recent concert of the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall (the seventh performance of the season), Signor Mancinelli's "Isaiah" was the chief item of the programme, preceded by Mr. Barnby's cantata, "The Lord is King." "Isaiah" was produced at the Norwich Festival of 1887, when it was commented on by us.

Otto Hegner, the wondrous boy-pianist, gave his second recital at St. James's Hall, on Feb. 18, when his programme was calculated to exemplify his acquaintance with various schools and styles by a selection from composers of different periods and nationalities.

At the newly-erected Hampstead Conservatoire Hall, a violin recital was announced for Feb. 18, by Mr. Carrodus, whose programme comprised a good selection of pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

The Gloucester Musical Festival is fixed for Sept. 3 and three following days. New works will be produced by Dr. Hubert Parry, Dr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Cowen. Mr. Lee Williams, cathedral organist and conductor, is also writing a cantata for the festival.

MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 14, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Ellison and the Rev. P. Waldo, Harry P. Levita, 19th Hussars, eldest son of E. Levita, Esq., 27, Fennimore-gardens, to Constance Mary, daughter of Colonel Ellison, Boultham Hall, Lincoln, and 23, Queen's-gate.

On Feb. 13, at St. Agnes' Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Richard Taylor, Vicar of Bromfield, Carlisle, the Rev. Christopher Edwards, Rector of Llanystumdwy, and the Rev. G. C. Elcum, Vicar of St. Agnes, Thomas, eldest son of the late Thomas Dixon, of Rheda, Cumberland, to Maria Florence Wynn, only daughter of the late Llywelyn Lewis, of Tany-fynwent, Aber.

DEATHS.

On Feb. 11, at Brighton, Henry Harris, of Macculay-road, Clapham, Surrey, in his 74th year. Much beloved.

On Feb. 13, at Wareham, Dorsetshire, Edward Dewing Kittoe, aged 36, only child of the Rev. E. H. Kittoe, M.A., of Boldmere Vicarage, Warwickshire, and Rural Dean.

On Feb. 12 at Ouslethwaite, near Barnsley, Elizabeth, the last surviving daughter of the late William Elmhirst, Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of the county of York, aged 83.

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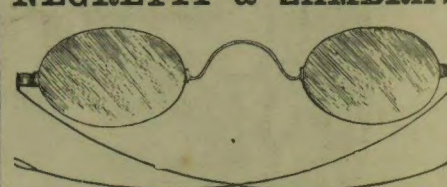
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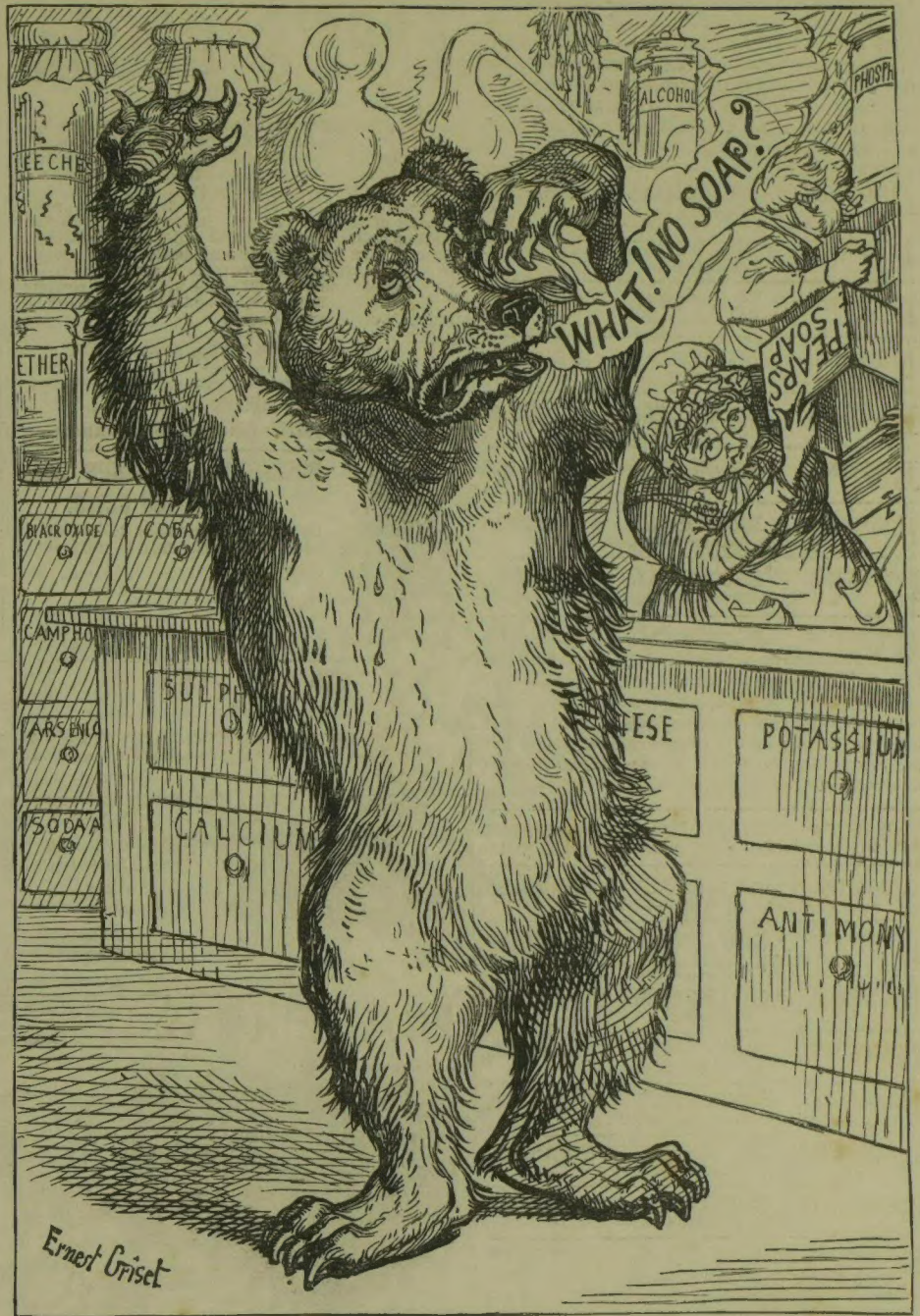
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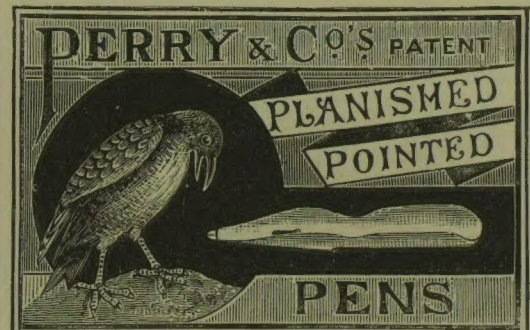
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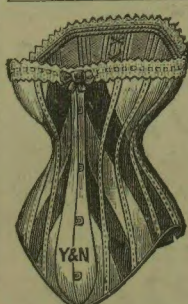
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